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# BFBS celebrates 25 years of broadcasting

**Britain's forces radio service is celebrating its twenty-fifth anniversary this year. The British Forces Broadcasting Service (BFBS) first transmitted on 29 July 1945 from Hamburg. It was originally known as BFN, the British Forces Network.**



Sandy Jones, the BFBS announcer and disc jockey on the job!

(Photo: Kluyver)

As the pop song of the time said, we are going to make a sentimental journey back to the fateful year 1945. Hamburg was in ruins. The city was occupied by British troops and the Musikhalle was quiet and still, partially destroyed.

Then on 29 July three soldiers of the Occupation Forces moved into the building with a miniature field transmitter and two portable recordplayers. These three musicmakers stood on the soil which had seen so many splendid concerts.

This was the origin of the forces radio service BFN (British Forces Network). From these small beginnings with reports on the state of Germany, jokes and happy music with which the soldiers entertained their comrades a fully fledged radio station was to grow. Furthermore this humble project in the small studio was a pacemaker and marked the phoenix of cultural life rising from the ashes of the destroyed city.

It began with broadcasts of German songsters and songstresses such as Catharina Valente. BFN was not allowed to pay Germans for these broadcasts so they were given cigarettes, butter and occasionally a slap-up meal for their performances. In no time at all the forces radio station had become the most popular in Hamburg.

One Chris Howland, who spoke perfect German even in those days, broadcast in front of live audiences in the Musikhalle in broken, halting German. His audience was made up partly of Britons in uniform and Germans in rags.

Wilhelm Furtwängler and Hans Schmidt-Isserstedt gave concerts in the Musikhalle which were broadcast by BFN at first recorded and later live.

Chris Howland who was still a soldier at the time loves to tell the story of his most embarrassing moment with BFN.

One morning he had overslept and was woken up by a friend and dragged in front of a microphone stark naked. He made his announcement and was almost finished when he and his listening audience were frightened out of their lives by an ear-piercing scream. A German woman working for BFN had brought him his morning coffee and not realised until too late that the announcer was in his birthday suit. After her broadcast scream the German woman only opened her mouth once more at the BFN premises and that was to give in her resignation.

By 1954 BFN still had far more German than British listeners and the people of Hamburg were hit hard when the station was moved to Cologne. Not only the listening audience was sad at the move.

Tom Cousens, the forces network chief engineer who has been with them since 1945 recollects: "This was one of the most marvellous periods in my life. I realised that yesterday's enemies were human beings. It purged me of the wartime propaganda against the Germans."

Since then Tom Cousens has be[illegible] Germanised. It is four years since h[illegible] last in England and then only for [illegible] visit.

In the past 14 years the forces [illegible] casting service has become a [illegible] reputable radio station and [illegible] world's most important radio [illegible] have to take it seriously.

BFBS has a regular daily audi[illegible] six million people in this country [illegible] rejoice in the fact that they can [illegible] and hear British and American [illegible] Underground music on averag[illegible] weeks earlier than it is broadcast b[illegible] stations in this country.

All are agreed that Miss Sandy [illegible] one of the most charming disc jo[illegible] in the Federal Republic.

Up till now Sandy has resis[illegible] attempts by the BBC in London [illegible] her back to 'base', but how long [illegible] resist? John V. Russell, programme [illegible]tor with BFBS, has no worries. He [illegible] "With the modest facilities we hav[illegible] we can still do things that other st[illegible] cannot. We have a 13-man team – [illegible] whom is a woman! The youngest [illegible] here is less than ten years younger [illegible] the eldest – with one exception, [illegible] Cousens. Although it may sound d[illegible] are a real team. No one just leaves us."

Let us hope this is true. It is a te[illegible] made up of highly talented soloists [illegible] each of them has long since become [illegible] 'institution'. David Lamb has earned [illegible] title of the fastest disc jockey in [illegible] world. Peter Lee has become famous [illegible] his Peter Lee show.

It is no wonder that whenever the[illegible] talk of withdrawing British troops [illegible] Germany thousands of people in [illegible] country have sent letters to BFBS. [illegible] message is clear: If the BAOR goes, [illegible] must stay!

*Börries Gallasch*

(Hamburger Abendblatt, 8 August 19[illegible])




# The German Tribune

A WEEKLY REVIEW OF THE GERMAN PRESS

Hamburg, 17 September 1970
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C 20725 C


# Middle East time-bomb could explode during defusing operation



President Nixon's statement some time ago that the Middle East crisis was even more dangerous than the war in Vietnam will have taken many people by surprise.

Few would now care to disagree with his judgement. The Middle East is one enormous powder keg, as has been borne out by the increase in tension since the cease-fire.

Will the bomb explode during the attempt to defuse it?

At this critical stage no one is interested in European advice, still less this country's. All that can be done is to reiterate the desire for a peaceful solution satisfactory to all sides.

Banal though this may sound it is what is needed if there is to be an end without terror rather than terror without end. Over and above this one can but try to outline the situation as objectively as possible.

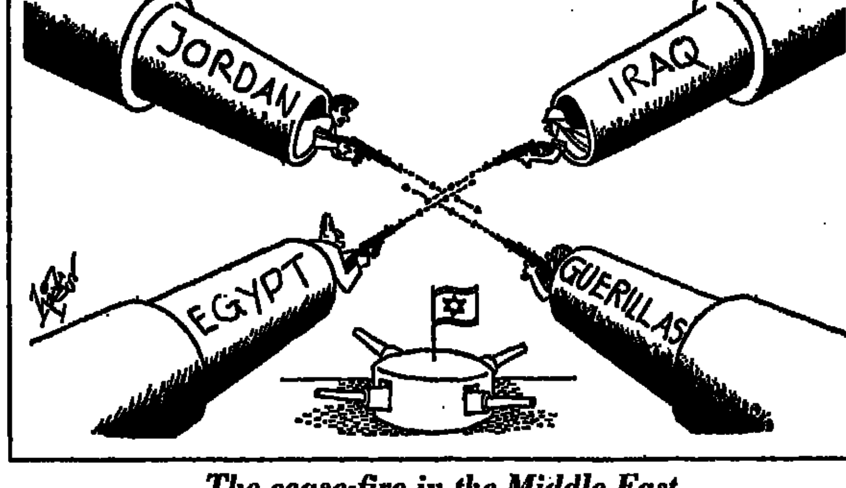
This, though, is easier said than done. The situation in the Middle East has grown uncommonly complicated. At times it changes by the hour. Any number of questions arise and few can be answered.

Why, for instance, is the Soviet Union lending a hand in extending Egypt's anti-aircraft shield to the banks of the Suez Canal? Egypt could, when all is said and done, hardly construct new launching pads without Soviet approval and assistance.

Does, then, the Soviet government not take its declared intention of reducing tension in the Middle East seriously?

## IN THIS ISSUE






*The cease-fire in the Middle East*

(Cartoon: Hicks/DIE WELT)

Yet there is every indication that the Soviet Union is most interested in reopening the Suez Canal and would like at all costs to avoid confrontation with the United States, which would not countenance any inroads into Israel's security.

What role is Egypt playing, for that matter? Was President Nasser's approval of the American peace plan merely a tactical manoeuvre, as many people in Jerusalem suspected, or does he really want to come to terms with Israel, either for economic reasons or at Moscow's behest?

Is Nasser pulling the strings or is he himself being pulled?

This is only the one group of queries. The other deals with Israel, where there is an increasing clamour for American intervention against breaches of the cease-fire agreement by Egypt and the Soviet Union.

What is to be understood by intervention? Are the Americans to bomb the missile pads along the Canal or would the Israelis be satisfied with a strongly-worded protest in Moscow and Cairo?

Is not Israel playing for high stakes in delaying for so long the start of the New York peace talks under the aegis of the United Nations and mediator Gunnar Jarring?

Were the United States no longer to afford protection to Israel the country would be doomed. Is Israel not afraid of being typecast as the mischief-maker should it continue to be unwilling to negotiate?

The United States certainly seems interested in having the New York talks start as soon as possible and is alarmed by the opportunities for propaganda Egypt is gaining as a result of Israel letting UN mediator Jarring wait for so long.

Egypt and Israel are not alone on the Middle East chessboard. King Hussein's fate has of late been at least as important in its probable consequences as President Nasser's next moves.

This, then, is the third group of questions. How much power does Hussein still exercise? Does he really risk losing his throne or will he soon make short shrift of the Palestinian commando groups who plan to make Jordan a socialist people's democracy under their own leadership?

Most of the Bedouins still seem to be loyal supporters of their King, but how long will this remain the case? It is as good as certain that there are soldiers serving with the Jordanian army who sympathise with guerrilla ideas.

Will they open fire on their brothers if the King orders them to do so? It is more than likely that many will desert to the Palestinians as soon as fighting commences.

And what about the Iraqi troops stationed in Jordan? Will they intervene in favour of the Palestinians, as announced? How would Israel react if Arabs were to fight Arabs in Jordan? There is no end to the questions that arise.

All that can be said with any degree of certainty is that Hussein's importance as a guarantor of understanding with Israel decreases as he gives way to the fedayeen.

At the same time the increase in influence of the guerrillas in Jordan strengthens the hand of the maximalists in Israel who do not want to relinquish the territories conquered in June 1967 and would prefer to break off the New York talks before they have really begun.

Is the situation completely hopeless, then? Often enough a question contains the nucleus of its answer but in the Middle East, it would appear, most questions at present pose further problems.

Everyone who is in a position to prevent a tragic outcome by means of a flexible approach must bear a heavy burden of responsibility.

*Klaus Natorp*

(Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung für Deutschland, 5 September 1970)

# Chile chooses first left-wing leader

The bitter irony in the outcome of the Chilean presidential elections is that Salvador Allende, the Socialist candidate, was able to win with a smaller share of the vote than in 1964.

He will now carry radical changes as a result of the moderate reform policies of the Christian Democrats having been stymied by the obstinacy of right-wing traditionalists.

Disappointed expectations have led to an alarming trend towards extremism.

The Chilean parliament can no longer stop the country's first Marxist from taking office. Any attempt to do so would trigger off a Popular Front uprising.

What about the armed forces? Only the collapse of law and order could warrant intervention prior to Allende's assumption of power. Once he is in power his government's loyalty to the constitution will be the sole criterion.

Chile has proved for the first time that the Soviet tactics of penetrating South America are more likely to meet with success than the use of force advocated by Cuban revolutionary strategists.

It remains to be seen whether or not as a result of the left-wing landslide in Chile the social revolutionary military regimes in Bolivia and Peru will take a tougher line and form an anti-American Andes bloc.

A freely elected Communist-led government in the Western hemisphere represents a severe blow to the United States.

Always assuming that America's reaction is not as short-sighted as it was in Cuba's case Washington ought, in reappraising its policy towards Latin America, to adopt a more sympathetic approach towards its neighbours to the south in order to avoid further disappointments.

(DIE WELT, 7 September 1970)

# Hijacking

On Sunday, 6 September, the almost total powerlessness of the world's airlines in the face of hijacking was again rubbed in.

Three hijacked planes in one day and only one of the three detours averted by virtue of security officers on board resorting to force of arms regardless of pilot or passengers is a dismal record.

They also prove that even luggage inspection is not enought to prevent weapons from being smuggled on board.

An international agreement on air piracy has become more necessary than ever, but it is no use unless all countries engaged in commercial aviation sign.

Regardless of the legal aspects all concerned will be confronted with the pilots' associations' demands that hijackers be banned or restricted the right of asylum.

It will be no easy matter deciding which rights are paramount but unless civil aviation is to grind to a halt one of these days the question will have to be dealt with.

(Frankfurter Rundschau, 7 September 1970)

■ FOREIGN AFFAIRS

# Hopes and disappointments in the Middle East conflict

After less than a month since the cease-fire in the Middle East began it has run into serious trouble. UN mediator Gunnar Jarring has been trying for a fortnight to find a solution to the crisis but has yet to make the slightest progress. Once again making peace in the Middle East is proving to be like squaring a circle.

Yet the initial stages of the attempt to make a start promised to be reasonably effective. It was not only that the two great powers had come to an agreement to help resolve the conflict. The main opponents of the American peace initiative had also made concessions.

Egypt went back on the autumn 1967 Arab resolve to reject negotiations, peace and recognition of Israel. Israel showed readiness to withdraw its troops for the first time. Both conclusions follow on from the acceptance in principle of the November 1967 Security Council resolution by both governments.

This again was a result of the Soviet military deployment on the Nile. The United States now ran the risk of being directly involved in the war, Israel had to face the likelihood of sustaining severe losses and Egypt felt strong enough to agree to talks with the other side and run the risk of dissension in the Arab camp.

No one could expect the Soviet Union to call a halt to its arms deliveries to Egypt — any more than there could be the slightest doubt that the Americans would supply the Israelis with the necessary counter-weapons.

The Palestinian guerrillas could also be expected to continue their raids in the Jordan valley, resulting in Israeli retaliation. And this is exactly what has happened.

Moscow is supplying Egypt with heavy artillery, missiles and amphibious vehicles. As a counter-move America is sending Israel anti-missile missiles and Phantom jets. The guerrillas continue to provoke Israel into making punitive raids.

To this extent nothing has changed and they are not provided for in the Rogers plan, for that matter.

The principal bone of contention is the Sam 2 Launching pads along the Suez canal, which could easily be the ruin of the American peace initiative.

Israel has already complained in Washington for the eighth time about twelve Sam 2 bases as near as twelve miles to the canal and within the thirty-mile cease-fire zone, not to mention others that are still under construction.

Officially the United States has yet to respond to the Israeli allegations, of which documentary evidence has been provided. The idea is, no doubt, not to disrupt the progress of Mr Jarring's mediation mission.

Israeli Defence Minister Moshe Dayan, who feels hostilities are more than likely to recommence and runs the risk of Israel losing its air supremacy, is not prepared to accept Washington's diplomatic silence.

The writing already written on the wall by Egyptian propagandists, that of Israel breaking the cease-fire, stands to come true. General Dayan may well feel he has no option but to launch a limited strike against the advance missile bases.

Hopes of negotiations have also become fainter and the obstacles even trickier. It was a mistake from the word go to assume that the talks proposed by Secretary of State Rogers were a peace plan. They were no more than a procedural initiative.

In the three months cease-fire United Nations special envoy Gunnar Jarring was to sound out for the second time since November 1967 by what ways and means the Security Council resolution might be implemented.

The resolution, which merely contains aspects of a peace solution and not a definite peace concept, was approved at the time by the United Arab Republic, Jordan and Israel, all of whom were firmly convinced that the wording of the resolution was open to many interpretations.

This was even more the case as far as Mr Rogers' proposal was concerned. The US Secretary of State's idea was merely to get talks under way within a certain period of time.

It was not a matter of negotiations, merely of an exchange of information and ideas with the aim of clarifying points of view. In separate talks with representatives of the governments concerned Mr Jarring was to find out what the one side demands and what the other is prepared to concede.

But as things stand he cannot even accomplish this programme of preliminary talks. As during his first round of talks in 1968 and 1969 he can do no more than urge all concerned to abide by the terms of the cease-fire agreement, to prolong it and to exchange policy statements and questionnaires of his opposite numbers.

Once this stage has been brought to a successful conclusion and procedures have been approved by all concerned the factual problems presented by the resolution must be discussed.

### Withdraw to where?

How far are the Israelis to withdraw and over what period of time? What frontiers are to be guaranteed and by what kinds of agreement?

Is the Palestine problem to be solved by means of reparations? If so, how much and who is to pay? Are Palestinians to be resettled? If so, how many and where?

Is freedom of passage for shipping to be guaranteed? If so, where and under what conditions?

Solving all these problems and so making peace cannot fail to sound like a superhuman enterprise at the moment, for what use would it all be in a state of affairs in which hate and mistrust are paramount?

The Arabs are afraid of having to sue for peace on capitulation terms, the Israelis of having peace terms dictated to them. What credence can be given to Israeli Foreign Minister Abba Eban's promise that for a real peace his country would be prepared to make concessions that would amaze the world?

What is Moshe Dayan's pledge that Israel would pay the highest price for a bona fide peace worth? What importance can be attached to the statement made by David Ben Gurion, the grand old man of Israel, that he would return everything except Arab Jerusalem?

What, for that matter, about Ben Gurion's answer to the question when there would be peace? There would, he said, be peace when the United States and the Soviet Union decided that there should be.

In point of fact this is all just as much wishful thinking as the latest statement by King Hussein of Jordan, who promised the million Palestinians in his country a state within a state in the shape of the West Bank once evacuated by the Israelis.

The Israelis can just as little expect President Nasser to see a bona fide peace in terms of an exchange of ambassadors or, to take a less ambitious demand, of a negotiated peace prior to Israeli withdrawal from the Sinai peninsula.

On the other hand President Nasser can hardly expect the Israelis to withdraw from the Suez Canal and the Straits of Tiran merely on the strength of an undertaking by himself to remain on his best behaviour.

He cannot even expect the Israelis to be satisfied with United Nations supervision of frontiers and waterways after the moves of May 1967.

A US-Israeli security pact as a substitute for a peace treaty, recently suggested by Senator Fulbright, and frontier inspection by a joint US-Soviet peace force, as proposed by advisers to the US government no long ago, are equally pie-in-the-sky solutions.

After more than twenty years of war and tension Israel insists on recognised frontiers instead of fragile cease-fire lines. A defence agreement with a non-Middle East power, no matter how reliable it be, can be a substitute for peace.

It is even more difficult to visualise a joint US-Soviet peace force functioning while the two powers are still rivals, particularly in the region in question.

In view of the latent differences between Jews and Arabs comparison with recent European history is equally inappropriate. Neither the Bonn-Moscow treaty nor reconciliation between Bonn and Paris can stand model for a Middle East settlement.

Not even the intermediate solution reached by the Soviet Union and Japan would hold good for the Middle East. (Moscow and Tokyo exchanged declarations that the state of war between them was over and concluded trade agreements.)

In the Middle East it is a matter of frontiers between several neighbouring countries, of a war that has already been waged three times and for which both the winners and the losers are to pay and of an end to a conflict caused not merely by power politics but by a matter of life and death and fanned by religious and ideological differences. *Dietrich Strothmann*

(DIE ZEIT, 4 September 1970)

## Effects of Moscow Treaty on EEC partners

Our Common Market partners are most interested in the economic consequences of the Bonn-Moscow Treaty to judge by a query directed at the Council of Ministers of the European Economic Community by a Dutch member of the European parliament.

Had the Council and the Brussels EEC Commission been informed by the Federal Republic government of the details of the treaty and the accompanying talks on economic relations, he wanted to know, and was it true that the Soviet side had shown interest in more intensive contacts between Comecon and the EEC?

The query raised an issue that has been busying Professor Dahrendorf, this country's member of the Commission reponsible for foreign affairs.

There can be no doubt that the Soviet Union will be prepared to accept the European Common Market as an inevitable fact, particularly when Britain and other would-be members join it, and will want to try and exploit the economic and industrial potential of the EEC to the benefit of itself and the other Eastern Bloc countries.

The construction of a major commercial vehicle plant on the Kama by Daimler-Benz, Renault and Fiat would, should it come about, prove a substantial step in this direction.

(Handelsblatt, 2 September 1970)

## Brezhnev, the Moscow Treaty and Russia's relations with Red China

Part of First Secretary Brezhnev's speech in Alma Ata, which incidentally means Appletown in Tartar, is particularly interesting.

The Soviet Party leader energetically denied rumours that have gained currency outside the Soviet Union that the Red Army is soon to attack China now that successful negotiations with Bonn have given the all clear on Russia's European front.

Many people in the Soviet Union nonetheless breathed a sigh of relief on hearing about the signing of the Treaty with this country. The did so for two reasons: the prospect of economic co-operation and – China.

The shock of March 1969, when regular Soviet and Chinese troops clashed on the Ussuri, must be remembered. The desire for quiet on the Western front was particularly strong at the time.

At the moment China is no longer the foremost concern in the Soviet Union. Economic worries are more pressing. But the general public may still be so mesmerised by the traumatic clash with China that Leonid Brezhnev felt obliged to refute allegations that may have reached people in the Soviet Union via foreign radio stations.

Mr Brezhnev made a point of going on to give an undertaking to complete military preparations against China to be on the safe side. A possibility still remains that by some idiotic coincidence artillery fire may yet sound along the Russo-Chinese frontier and war break out.

*Emil Bölte*

(Hannoversche Presse, 29 August 1970)

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■ HOME AFFAIRS

# Domestic reforms now pose problems for the government

The present government is living dangerously. It has brought the first phase of its strongly disputed Ostpolitik to an end and forced the Opposition to take a pause for thought, at least for the time being.

This autumn the government faces a clash that will not be any the less harsh. This time domestic policy is the issue. The Opposition has already opened its attacks on economic and financial policy, undermining the financial basis for the policy of domestic reform.

The government is not finding it easy to defend itself. Compared with last year, price rises are striking, especially in the socially sensitive sphere of house building.

Tough wage negotiations are imminent. The Metalworkers Union has taken the lead and will provide the yardstick for negotiations with the public service workers at the end of the year which will have a direct effect on the budget.

Next year too the government will be called upon to pay for the stationing of foreign troops here. It is no wonder that the Opposition raises doubts as to whether there is sufficient money for domestic reform.

And there is no shortage of reform programmes. With unusual self-irony the Social Democratic *Vorwärts* recently printed a cartoon showing a long line of baskets filled to the brim with papers, extending through the corridors of the Chancellor's Office. A visitor is told: "You want the Cabinet room? Just follow the reform plans."

Social Democrat business manager Hans-Jürgen Wischnewski, immune from self-irony, recently announced that the government would deal on average with three reforms a week.

This procedure has a lot to be said for it as far as the economic situation is concerned. But in practice this leads to some domestic reforms – those that cost money – being postponed until the next recession.

This has its dangers ar these reforms, nature conservation and education for example, grow more expensive the longer they are delayed.

### View gaining ground

The view that a large part of these reforms should be carried out regardless of the economic situation is gaining ground within the coalition of Social and Free Democrats.

There are only two ways that this can be done. The government either gets into debt or takes more money from citizens in the form of taxes.

The Christian Democrats have taken up the second possibility in their draft programme, though in a more shame-faced form. It reads, "As long as the increasing income of the State is not sufficient to finance our priority reforms, a rising proportion of public enterprise in the gross social product is necessary."

When the figures for the various reform programmes are considered, doubts may arise as to whether these costs can be financed in the normal way. Expenditure on the education system alone will increase from 25,000 million to 100,000 million Marks in the next ten years.

Our society is faced with the choice of whether it wants to be a consumer or a reform society.

This alternative is still being answered with "both" in government statements – there will be both tax-cuts and domestic reform.



This schizophrenia has continued right up to this autumn. Tax-cuts have been postponed for the time being, the advance tax payments will of course be repaid and domestic reform will continue.

While many Ministers are calling for sacrifices for the future of the country, the Economic Affairs Ministry has published one of its famous objectives forecasts according to which the standard of living for consumers in this country will double in the next fifteen years.

It is hardly surprising that Otto Brenner justifies his unions' wage demands with the claim that private consumption is lagging behind economic investment and State expenditure.

The word "sacrifices" is as misleading as "private consumption". The sacrifices are in reality renunciation of a part of the growth.

Private consumption, isolated by the unions in a truly old Liberal way, cannot be imagined without the State's infrastructure. Cars must be able to drive somewhere and a rise in the standard of living is not possible in the long run without expenditure on education.

The government would be well advised to submit a clearly priced menu from the wealth of recipe books for domestic reform.

It must do more than it has done previously in showing what is necessary and what possible. And also what is not possible. It must show the population the political alternatives more clearly than it has done up to now.

The government has indisputably taken a lot upon itself for the second half of this year. A whole series of reform proposals are leaving the report stage and entering the stage of legislation.

Totting up all the points from the government's "catalogue of measures" (whoever coined this term?), we do indeed arrive at the weekly average mentioned by Wischnewski. Nobody can dispute the fact that this government is industrious and productive to a nearly alarming extent.

Its interpreters have admittedly used the word reforms so much that many people can no longer bear to hear it. Every tiny amendment to an insignificant law sails unter the proud flag of the reform programme. No sooner has a Minister announced a real or a so-called reform than the next one appears.

This may keep journalists and the Opposition (which wants to be no less ready for reforms than the government) on their toes, but the man-in-the-street merely becomes confused by this inflation of reforms.

He cannot see the wood for the trees. Instead of bursting with admiration at the government's energy he asks fearfully whether everything has to change and who is to pay for it all.

The Opposition gives little aid to orientation. It condemns the increase in the budget in general but warns at the same time that not enough money is being spent on the individual points.

The Union parties have also with drawn to the position that the whole situation is a result of the failure of economic policy that, they say, has led to a decline in the stability of the value of money. As if stability was still so simple!

The Social Democratic Economic Affairs Minister has certaily paid more reverence to this fetish than Ludwig Erhard did in his time and the Union parties take Karl Schiller at his word.

But hasn't the whole discussion on stability become a conversation between augurs or the initiated who speak blandly of stability and really mean that the Federal Republic must try to make the process of inflation proceed more slowly here than in neighbouring countries? The man-in-the-street would be grateful if people spoke plainly.

In 1970 the government did not pay due regard to the economic situation when conducting the budget. That can hardly be disputed.

The problems in the much-reviled 1971 budget are different. It was psychologically foolish to announce this expansive budget at the same time as the Cabinet prepared to put a more or less effective brake on the economy. But nobody knows for certain what the economic situation will be like next year.

*Rolf Zundel*

(DIE ZEIT, 4 September 1970)

# Domestic problems give the Opposition the chance to be a true Opposition

Bonn, as far as this is used as a synonym for the government, has sunk into that short period of deep sleep that precedes sudden awakening. The scenery for the second act of the four-act legislative period has been changed.

The change that can be felt is not only one of increased sobriety or gradually gained experience of a government that is one year old.

There is instead a considerable increase in pressure within the two political blocs – coalition and Opposition – to bring home affairs into the forefront of political debate.

There were many reasons for the domination by foreign policy and policy on Germany during the first twelve months. The government is headed by a Chancellor whose main interest lies in this field.

This is continued in the direction of the Federal Press Office that has no more than an insecure footing in domestic policy, as far as this exists in plans and proposals that can be described objectively.

There was also plenty of room for action in the field of Ostpolitik. Domestic policy on the other hand can directly affect interests.

Announcing reforms is easy, putting through changes is difficult. Foreign policy has room to manoeuvre, domestic changes, as soon as anything concrete is announced, set off the alarm signals erected on the boundary line of interest groups.

The present coalition of Social and Free Democrats does not find much difficulty in pursuing a common course in Ostpolitik and German policy. But there is always something to split the partners in the important domestic issues such as worker participation in decision-making.

In other questions, such as civil service policy, there are differences in ideas further down.

On the other hand the Opposition has gladly and gratefully accepted the challenge of foreign policy. Here too a role was played by the personal interest in foreign policy shown by the leaders, Kurt Georg Kiesinger, Rainer Barzel and Franz Josef Strauss.

At first it looked certain that foreign policy, relatively free from effects directly affecting citizens or certain groups, would be a good area for an Opposition



to integrate itself and accustom itself to its new role.

We have now reached a stage where the Opposition's position on foreign policy no longer serves consolidation but runs the risk of splitting the party.

On the other hands the government realises that the next few months cannot be filled out by the constantly repeated postulate that the Moscow Treaty must prove itself by bringing about a Berlin settlement.

There is also an increasing number of demands within the coalition and amongst its supporters for the domestic reforms announced in the government's policy statement of 28 October 1969.

Sometimes even the government's greatest sympathisers give the term domestic reforms a slightly ironical sound as if they no longer believe in them and include them among the series of several empty promises for which politicians are excused with a somewhat condescending gesture and a little contempt. This must be a warning sign for the government.

It is noticeable that the government has recently placed great value on success or at least aims in domestic policy.

But in the long run rather neutral plans such as the strengthening of the Federal Criminal Investigation Bureau or intentions lying far away on the perimeter such as the increase of central powers concerning nature conservation cannot be sold as fulfilment of reform promises.

Members of the Opposition have also realised that this, along with economic policy where there has already been some success, is a field where the government can be opposed. More and more people are intending to make the winter season into a domestic affairs season.

The list of subjects ranges from penal reform, that is to deal next with the subject of the law concerning morals, often an offence to many people's values, to divorce law reform, nature conservation, wages policy, reorganisation of the Federal states, the continuation or stagnation of parliamentary reform, the further development of administration and education policy.

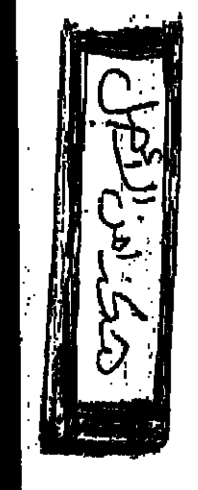
The government must take energetic interest in these if it does not want to give the Opposition a chance of fanning the glowing flames of disappointment.

This is the area where the Opposition has the chance of putting forward alternatives and embarrassing the government.

In foreign policy the demand soon spread that an Opposition should not present difficulties to a government that is considered by many people here to be an administrator of national intersts.

*Friedrich Karl Fromme*

(Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung für Deutschland, 3 September 1970)



**PUBLIC WORK**

# Technisches Hilfswerk is ready for catastrophes

Handelsblatt

Technisches Hilfswerk, the technical aid service is now twenty years old. In August 1950 Gustav Heinemann, at that time Minister of the Interior, appointed Otto Lummitzsch to set up a voluntary technical aid organisation on a civilian basis. Since 1951 this has been called Technisches Hilfswerk (THW).

The organisation is used during times of catastrophe by the central government, the Federal states and the local districts.

Today it numbers more than 70,000 volunteers in its eleven state and 565 local branches. More than 25,000 people have been trained in its schools in Marienthal, Ahrweiler and Hoya on the River Weser.



Technisches Hilfswerk volunteers battling with flood waters in an eight-ton ferry. To connect with their centre of operations they are equipped with walkie-talkie.
(Photo: Bundesamt für zivilen Bevölkerungsschutz)

Technisches Hilfswerk has made a name for itself by the assistance it has given both at home and abroad. Before the earthquake tremors had died down in Peru THW volunteers were already on their way with a field hospital, water purification units and emergency electricity generators.

In May 1970 other volunteers trekked 1,450 miles across Europe to the Black Sea, bringing forty pontoons to flooded areas in the delta of the Danube.

In March 1970 Technisches Hilfswerk sent water purification units to the area of the West Anatolian plateau hit by an earthquake.

THW volunteers have also been sent abroad when natural catastrophes have struck the Netherlands, Austria, Morocco, Yugoslavia, Turkey, Italy, Rumania and Peru.

Hans-Dietrich Genscher, the Minister of the Interior, has sent a letter to all volunteers assuring them that Technisches Hilfswerk together with its volunteers will develop into an effective instrument of civilian aid in the seventies.

Practical and effective aid cannot rely solely on good rules of organisation and voluntary cooperation of the helpers, he added. It was equally important, he said, to have adequate financial means to equip and train the organisation.

Most of the points of contact between the Technisches Hilfswerk and industry and commerce are included in the following definition of its function: "Giving technical aid to put an end to states of public emergency by which the vital provision of the population, the public health service or vital transport is endangered, when all other measures envisaged do not suffice."

On 15 October 1956 the THW submitted its own memorandum entitled "Regarding the Necessity of the Existence of a Technical Organisation on Federal level to help in Supply Industries in cases of Catastrophe and Air Defence."

The memorandum was based on experience gained during air raids in the Second World War, and stated that the quick repair of damaged factories, transformers and power lines was of decisive importance for public supply and the maintenance of all economic functions.

It had been shown that there were far too few people working in the supply industries to repair damage of this type. It was essential that people should be brought in from outside the affected area.

The memorandum concluded that a quick resumption of supplies depended on the existence of an organisation for technical aid that would train the necessary people and provide the tools and materials required.

The Technisches Hilfswerk has received constant encouragement from this country's Industry and Trade Congress (DIHT) and the 81 Chambers of Industry and Trade.

At the DIHT full assembly in Bad Godesberg in March 1961 the former Ministerial Director Dr Elmar Michel, the chairman of the DIHT committee for questions of defence economy, pointed out the inadequacy of previous preparations for civil defence and outlined the most important functions for an economic planning staff.

Among these he included the maintenance of the supply of water, gas and electricity and sewage disposal by mobile technical units provide by the Technisches Hilfswerk.

The DIHT have repeatedly canvassed the Ministry of the Interior and the Economic Affairs Ministry for the expansion of the technical services.

Now that subsidies for civil defence have been cut this extension is one of the possibilities still remaining that can be put into practice without too much cost.

No one could over-estimate the contribution this makes to the provision and the survival of the population and the functioning of the industrial economy.

Unless electricity, gas and water supplies are not forthcoming and sewage disposal in operation the economy can carry out its functions.

When taking all these measures, there must be some consideration of the expenditure that is practical and justified from an economic point of view.

In the 134th session of the Bundestag in its fifth legislative period on 15 January 1967 Ernst Benda, at that time Parliamentary State Secretary to the Minister of the Interior, expressed his opinion on the matter.

## Finances

In answer to a member during Question Time he said that in view of budget cuts within the sphere of civil defence expenditure on similar organisations and institutions had been thoroughly examined.

This, he said, had shown that the costs of the Technisches Hilfswerk in relation to its strength and efficiency were particularly low.

The Technisches Hilfswerk was given less than twenty million Marks a year so that costs totalled less than 500 Marks a year for every man available.

The value of the Technisches Hilfswerk in civil defence when defending the country can be measured from its peacetime use.

As catastrophes are so unpredictable a large part of its value lies in the fact that it is always ready for action and trained and equipped volunteers are always available.

This efficiency is the main reason why the THW is supported by industry. The Chambers of Industry and Trade have made an essential contribution to this. In pamphlets dealing with the THW such as "Catastrophe Protection as Future Insurance" they have repeatedly and successfully encouraged firms in their area to support the THW with skilled workers, technicians and engineers as well as innumerable items of equipment.

New agreements on the use of factories for training purposes and on mutual information of aid have been reached with trade organisations.

(Handelsblatt, 28 August 1970)

# Genscher appoints new intelligence and security men

Hans-Dietrich Genscher, the Minister of the Interior, has appointed new men for some top positions in public security and counter-espionage. The newly appointed officials are all experts, he states.

Head of the Public Security department in the Ministry of the Interior is now Herr Nollau, until recently the Vice President of the Federal Bureau of the Protection of the Constitution.

Nollau's former position is being filled by Herr Smoyzin, up to now the head of the counter-espionage department. From 1 September he has been entrusted with the Vice President's functions at the Federal Bureau.

Smoyzin's successor is Herr Fabian, head adviser in the Federal Bureau for Protection of the Constitution, who is supposed to have considerable experience in this field.

A new Federal Border Guard department is being set up within the Ministry. Ministerial Director Fröhlich, the former head of the Public Security department, has been put in charge of this.

According to reports, widescale changes in personnel are going on at the Federal Intelligence Service in Pullach, though not at the top.

Horst Ehmke, the Minister at the Chancellor's Office to whom the Intelligence Service is subordinate, paid a further visit to the service on 31 August, after having made Herr Blötz of Hamburg its new Vice President four months ago.

The top men in the Federal Intelligence Service and in the Chancellor's Office as the supervisory body are trying to reduce the average age of members of the intelligence service.

(Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung für Deutschland, 1 September 1970)

# Ehmke outlines government plans to solve domestic problems




Horst Ehmke, the Minister without Portfolio at the Chancellor's Office, announced on 24 August the main points of domestic policy on which the government would concentrate in the second half of this year.

Apart from increased efforts to fight drug addiction, especially the consumption of hashish among the young, there will be a greater emphasis on the fight against crime aided by the installation of computers.

Measures will also be taken concerning educational problems, improving conditions for soldiers and in fighting pollution.

In an article written for the Social Democratic weekly *Vorwärts*, Horst Ehmke said that, in the fight against drug addiction, the government wanted to try to interest the politically active members of the younger generation in a campaign against drug-taking.

Ehmke believes that a lot will have been achieved if it is considered to be unpolitical and no longer in to smoke hashish.

Other measures in the fight against drug addiction are a change in the opium law, tougher sentences, especially for drug-peddling, an improvement of customs controls and research into the effects of drugs and the reasons why people take them.

No miracles in the field of education can be expected in the second half of 1970 from the educational planning commission composed of representatives of the central government and the Federal states. But, Ehmke says, it will take the first steps in giving a clear outline to educational planning and finance.

As far as the training of apprentices is concerned, the government plans to work out criteria as to what concerns are suitable as places of training.

In the defence sector there should be social improvements for soldiers, as proposed in the Defence White Paper, and the replacement service for conscientious objectors should be expanded and given equality with the armed forces in an amendment.

In September the Cabinet Committee for Environmental Questions will be set up. Its task will be to plan immediate action for the most urgent problems of conservation.

(STUTTGARTER ZEITUNG, 26 August 1970)



**OSTPOLITIK**

# Duckwitz brings Polish agreement near to initialling stage

**The following article by Rolf Breitenstein deals with Poland, our neighbours in the East. This analysis by the *Frankfurter Rundschau's* diplomatic correspondent shows that a treaty between Bonn and Warsaw will not bring ultimate security but will accelerate the process of normalisation in Europe and aid efforts for world peace.**

A minor miracle has occurred in the otherwise indiscreet city of Bonn. Jozef Winiewicz, the deputy foreign minister of Poland, and State Secretary Georg Ferdinand Duckwitz have had five rounds of talks on a Bonn-Warsaw treaty without the agreed secrecy being broken by the appearance of "Duckwitz Papers" or "Winiewicz Papers".

Perhaps this is a good sign that a normalisation of relations between the two countries is now imminent after centuries of strain.

The treaty is practically ready. Unless any special trouble crops up Winiewicz and Duckwitz will be able to initial the document at their next round of talks that is due to begin on 8 September.

The treaty consists of a preamble and four articles and is intended to be the foundation stone for reconciliation between Poland and the Federal Republic.

Speculation is meanwhile going on as to when, where and by whom the treaty is to be signed.

The signing is expected to take place in Warsaw. As Chancellor Willy Brandt and the goverment attach as muchimportance to this treaty as the Bonn-Moscow Treaty – though for different reasons – there is something to be said for the belief that Brandt will fly to Warsaw for the signing, perhaps accompanied once again by Foreign Minister Walter Scheel.

Brandt himself has given strong support to reconciliation with Poland, viewing it as a historical task on the level of the understanding between France and the Federal Republic as well as in its own right as part of his goverment's Ostpolitik.

At a press conference on 12 December 1969 I asked him whether he thought it likely that a formula acceptable to both sides would be found for the Oder-Neisse Line during the course of 1970.

He replied, "I am not a prophet, but I consider it possible that a satisfactory agreement on the unsolved problems can be reached by Poland and the Federal Republic of Germany in 1970. I said, I consider it possible."

Brandt's optimism caused astonishment and made headlines – but it had a contagious effect and has today been proved justified.

In his historic speech of 17 May 1969 the Polish Party leader Wladyslaw Gomulka offered his readiness for talks with the Federal Republic on the recognition of the Oder-Neisse frontier on the pattern of the Görlitz Treaty signed between Warsaw and East Berlin.

Brandt, at that time still Foreign Minister in the Grand Coalition of Christian and Social Democrats, answered two days later suggesting talks on a treaty renouncing force.

In an interview with Deutsches Fernsehen, this country's television service, on 16 October 1969 after the elections that had been held here, Gomulka renewed and extended his offer for negotiations.

On 25 November Bonn proposed starting talks. Warsaw agreed on 22 December and the negotiators first met on 5 February.

The Oder-Neisse frontier was the central problem. The goverment of the Federal Republic had repeatedly stated that the Potsdam Agreement had postponed fixing Poland's western frontier until a peace conference.

The Poles on the other hand believe that the final delimitation means only an exact fixing of the frontier (500 metre zone in the peace treaty with Italy) and not a thorough revision of the border.

They also state that the peace settlement mentioned in the Potsdam Agreement does not mean a peace conference or peace treaty but any peaceful solution.

Recognising political realities helped avoid this dispute in international law. The same judicious attitude was shown by the goverments of the Soviet Union and the Federal Republic when they anticipated the Oder-Neisse formula in the Moscow Treaty of 12 August 1970.

Article Four of the Treaty stated, "They regard today and shall in future regard the frontiers of all states in Europe as inviolable such as they are on the date of signature of the present Treaty, including the Oder-Neisse line which forms the western frontier of the People's Republic of Poland . . ."

Many people in Bonn find this a little too conclusive. They would like to keep the settlement a little more open by referring in the additional letter to the Germany Treaty that in its turn refers to the text of the Potsdam Agreement.

Many people in Warsaw who seek a clear expression of security for the Poles after centuries of oppression find it still a little too provisional.

When asked what point was holding up the conclusion of the treaty, the foreign Office in Bonn replied, "A series of little points."

The Poles' wish for security is historically understandable though it does occasionally inhibit the process of reconciliation.

This wish was not only the main reason behind the Rapacki Plan and the Polish advocation of a European security conference.

It also led the Poles to canvass the Christian Democrats and Christian Social Union to ensure as large a majority as possible for the projected treaty in the Bundestag.

Peter Petersen, Hans Dichgans, Philipp von Bismarck, Ernst Müller-Hermann and, most recently, Hermann Höcherl have all rethought their attitudes during visits to Poland.

The Bonn-Warsaw Treaty will not bring ultimate security but will accelerate the process of normalisation that began practically and very plainly after Gomulka's speech in May 1969.

Granting full consular powers to the trade missions in Warsaw and Cologne, giving them the authority to issue visas and the claim to legal protection, is planned as the next step. This would raise Bonn's relations with Warsaw to a higher level than those with Czechoslovakia, Hungary and Bulgaria.

The first round of consular talks took place in Warsaw in July. The second round should follow in Bonn after the summer recess. One of the aims will be to place the issuing of visas on a new basis. At present this still carried out by the Polish Military Mission in Berlin and the United States embassy in Warsaw.

Warsaw links consular relations with trade (a new five-year agreement was initialled in June, the volume of trade in 1969 was 1,100 million Marks with a Polish deficit) and the cooperative projects that are taking time to get off the groung.

Bonn views all agreements with the Poles under a humanitarian standpoint. It is hoped that more families will be brought together from the areas that totalled almost one quarter of the German Reich in the frontiers of 31 December 1937. This country claims that 270,000 people want to move.

Although the Poles will not reach any agreement with the Federal Republic on Polish citizens of German descent, they have made it more than plain that they are prepared to be generous.

Diplomatic relations have not yet been discussed. Poland must take consideration of her partners in the Warsaw Pact, especially the German Democratic Republic.

A more extensive reconciliation between the two peoples will not be sealed until there has been rapprochement between Bonn and East Berlin and between Eastern and Western Europe at a security conference.

(Frankfurter Rundschau, 1 September 1970)

# Barzel sounds out Western views on Ostpolitik

Before and after its talks with the Soviet Union, Poland and the German Democratic Republic, the government paid special attention to giving the three Western allies painstakingly accurate information.

With the difficulties on the home front favourable comments on its Ostpolitik from abroad were welcome.

Now one of the Opposition's top men, Christian Democrat (CDU) floor leader Rainer Barzel, is on tour to sound opinions on this country's Ostpolitik in the United States, France and Great Britain.

It cannot be far wrong to assume that Barzel hardly expects to find important doubts during his visit to Washington, Paris and France.

He is more likely to return from his travels abroad with favourable reports with which he will try and convince the party that his proposal of waiting to see what the official Ostpolitik brings is the right course and that the CDU should not endanger the change.

At any rate Barzel should be the best informed man in the CDU on Ostpolitik when he appears before the parliamentary party in mid-September. Chancellor Willy Brandt has decided to give him and him alone information in confidence.

Barzel will need this good preparation. Kurt Georg Kiesinger, the leader of his party, recently made it plain in a television interview that there was only a theoretical prospect of his changing his firm "no" to Brandt's Ostpolitik.

(Handelsblatt, 31 August 1970)

# Rumours of relaxation of Berlin tensions

For days rumours and speculation have been rife that the Socialist Unity Party (SED) leadership is considering easing the Berlin situation without waiting to see the results of the Four Power talks currently being held.

The East Berlin leadership, otherwise so taciturn and, unlike Bonn, perfectly capable of keeping state secrets, knows exactly what it is doing when it permits leaks.

Of course it may be more than a bluff served up for its willing discussion partners in the West.

More than one sign supports the view that the SED leadership will try to undermine Four Power agreements and render them superfluous by allowing West Berliners to visit East Berlin again.

Klaus Schütz, the Governing Mayor of West Berlin, stressed on 29 August that any other settlement, however this may be constituted.

There are grounds to assume that the West Berlin Senate will not shy away from direct talks with the government of the German Democratic Republic if these are offered.

But in order to ensure the future of the divided city, it must insist that every inter-German agreement on Berlin is guaranteed by the Four Powers.

(Frankfurter Rundschau, 31 August 1970)

# Allied powers must have their say on future Berlin agreements

Reports are circulating that the German Democratic Republic (GDR) would be interested in giving proof of its good conduct now that the Bonn-Moscow Treaty has been signed.

Ignoring the truth of these reports, they do have a degree of probability that becomes plain if a person's political imagination is exerted.

If the mechanics of the Bonn-Moscow Treaty are to function, it is essential that the GDR indicates concessions of its own, either with regard to the Federal Republic or in connection with Berlin.

Communist policy can really only regard Berlin as important for the possibility of ratifying the Moscow Treaty.

The problem is admittedly that unilateral concessions of this type, even if they have only come into the realms of the possible since the signing of the Bonn-Moscow Treaty, are not identical with what is considered to be a lasting settlement of the Berlin problem.

An easing of access to East Berlin for West Berliners would indeed be desirable – but in the long run this is not decisive for the city's viability. If statements by German politicians are to be trusted this only stands third in the list of priorities.

It is much more important for the conditions of vital significance to West Berlin to be accepted by the East and for improvements in access to and from Berlin to take place.

It is certainly no coincidence that members of the White House staff have chosen this moment to make it plain that the Western allies too have their own firm views.

For example, the Western allies have not accepted the fact that Moscow transferred the control of civilian traffic to the GDR under international law.

If the Western allies were to agree to such a settlement concerning traffic to Berlin, this would be made dependent on an agreement of exact regulations limiting the arbitrary behaviour shown up to now vy the GDR authorities.

In other words, civilian traffic should be allowed to pass without searches being made of person or property and without the possibility of arrest in the same way as the allies agree to identify themselves to the Russians though not to controls.

This leads us back to the main problem. A Berlin settlement following the Bonn-Moscow Treaty can only mean that the Western allies are in the long run being relieved of their responsibilities for the security and viability of Berlin.

(DER TAGESSPIEGEL, 28 August 1970)

■ THINGS HEARD

# Pierre Boulez is the star draw for students at twentieth Bayreuth Youth Festival

For more than twenty years a Youth Festival has been organised successfully in Wagner's adopted home, Bayreuth. Some eight thousand music students from more than forty countries have taken part to date.

This year alone 450 students from 21 countries came to Bayreuth. They had come because of Pierre Boulez who had promised to attend the Festival's twentieth anniversary, repeating his visit of 1968.

But before turning to Boulez's educational achievements, something must be said of the organisation behind the Youth Festival.

Nothing lay further from the intention of the organisers, Herbert and Grete Barth, than merely to increase the number of festivals held every year by one.

This festival is held for young musicians to work. The participants are all university students between eighteen and 25 and their ability is examined before they are allowed to come to Bayreuth.

The course this year lasted from 4 to 23 August, costing 130 Marks. Accommodation is spartan, though free.

The proportion of French students among the participants is usually particularly high. This is a sign of the fascination exerted upon them by the work of Richard Wagner, though this has nothing directly to do with the congress, and continues despite all of Debussy's outbursts of rage against the German composer.

A third of the participants come from Eastern Europe. This year it was only the Czechs who were unable to get exit permits.

The fact that few other youth festivals in the Western world enjoy such a high reputation in the East should move Bonn to give it generous financial support.

It is uncertain whether the organisers'

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idea of having all the arts and not just music represented is sensible or not.

Hanging up pictures and running an authors' congress entitled *Provincialism and Internationalism* for 26 participants is little more than superficial.

This idea could perhaps be set fully into practice if painters, sculptors, authors and directors were given workshops in their own building complex and if well-known representatives in these fields were engaged. But these are the more petty objections.

Doubts and reservations are still raised concerning Bayreuth. Having youth in Bayreuth sounds like calming a troubled conscience. Observers could assume that this is an evil trick to force care and control on a youth that wants everything but care and control.

And finally there is the question of Wagner. Speaking from his ideologically remote standpoint Ernst Bloch summed up a typical Bayreuth aversion: "It appears to me as especially piquant and welcome that Wagner's work and the Festspielhaus are associated so closely with this Youth Festival in the minds of a new youth."

Even though one participant a number of years ago wrote "I hate Wagner" over a Festival poster, this hate is forgotten today.

The forgotten music referred to by Pierre Boulez in his exhaustive and intelligent essay on *Parsifal* has long become interesting as a composition once more.

This youth gathering is, as has been said, not a festival. Only private passion will lead participants to Richard Wagner.

If there were any doubts, Pierre Boulez soon got rid of them. He had included in the programme Debussy's *Jeux*, Stravinky's *Nuptiales*, Varése's *Intégrales*, Messiaen's *Oiseaux Exotiques* and his own work, *Eclat*.

Since his masterful treatment of Debussy, Pierre Boulez has been recognised as an international-class conductor. His appointment in New York as successor to Leonard Bernstein finally confirmed this reputation.

But in his work with the young he does not believe that showing his mastery is important. He says, "People often complain that youth no longer go along with music, that they lose more and more interest in musical life . . . The fact is that musical life in general does not interest itself in youth – with the well-known consequences."

The educational aspect thus stands in the forefront. He has drawn his conclusions from the unsuccessful, false and thoughtless school or university practice when teaching music.

First of all there is the discipline. Rehearsals take place between ten o'clock in the morning until ten o'clock at night. Boulez does not tolerate unpunctuality or whispering.

He works himself into a state of exhausition and demands the same from his students. Thorough preparation, interest, attention and hard work are essential.

He goes through works beat by beat, paying attention to the intonation, to metric and rhythmic regularity, to exact phrasing and technical irregularities.

Boulez shows that he has an alarmingly good ear. Even when the orchestra is playing full pitch he hears not only a wrong note from the second horn for instance but also badly intoned notes.

But the thing that interests him most is the composition. When he insists that a series of demisemiquavers should be played absolutely precisely so as to reveal the structure and compositional technique of the work his students understand this and cooperate doggedly.

He is not so concerned with the quality of the performance as it is students who are playing. He is more concerned with their basic attitude.

Boulez says that our schoolchildren and students do not learn to hear or to play cleanly. They think in the primitive rhythmical categories prevalent last century. Where, he asks, does any elementary education deal with the rhythmic technique of Bartok and Stravinsky?

His final objection is that the young musicians are burdened by the inheritance of a falsely understood romantic tradition. They aim for expression and attain only an approximation instead of first concentrating on discipline and precision. Expression can only be achieved on the basis of discipline and precision.

The pupils are groomed for a virtuoso career even though it is well known that few will make the grade. Our teaching does not touch upon cooperative work, the sense of understanding what is going on, of grasping the overall structure and details.

He turns up for rehearsals so punctually that the students could set their watches by him. He thinks nothing of spending three-quarters of an hour explaining and practising four beats.

Work on *Jeux* was fascinating. Boulez revealed his analytical gifts as a composer and masterful talents as a teacher in the way he managed to explain to the young musicians how to return to pure sound, to harmonic multiplicity, to incessant movement, to the process that defies analysis and yet is so extraordinarily finely and ingeniously composed.

Boulez demands pure music as it stands in the score. The progress made by the students could not be missed and showed why young people from both East and West are keen to take part in the Bayreuth Youth Festival.

Pierre Boulez was not the only person in Bayreuth who should be applauded. There were also the young students who given direction and a credible example were willing and keen to work seriously.

*Baldur Bockhoff*

(Süddeutsche Zeitung, 27 August 1970)

# Modern music at Darmstadt holiday courses

The International Holiday Courses for New Music in Darmstadt are 25 years old, a considerable age for an event devoted to the avant garde in music and therefore subject to many crises and changes.

But there seems to be little cause for a mood of rejoicing. An institution that is committed to being modern and points to its achievements in the past is in danger of turning away from its present functions. We are now in a completely different situation than in the immediate post-war period. This development is irreversible.

When Wolfgang Steinecke's initiative and organisational talent led to the first Holiday Courses being held in the Jagdschloss Kranichstein with the aim of rehabilitating previously outlawed modern music, this was unique.

But since then the radio stations which were always prepared to cover the Darmstadt courses have acted on their own initiative and organised their own productions and concerts.

Competition is also more intense on the international front. The Dutch Gaudeamus Foundation is very active and there are the biennials in Palermo and Venice and the seminars in Smolenice, Czechoslovakia.

This summer for instance the Gaudeamus Foundation organised the premieres of nineteen works by young composers.

The Darmstadt courses with their ten announced premieres do not find it easy to retain their attraction for young composers. It is only logical that the Darmstadt Holiday Courses under the direction of Ernst Thomas should have developed a main centre of emphasis.

This year, for the fourth time, it is Karlheinz Stockhausen. This composer has been given one concert and three studio evenings.

Ernst Thomas always concentrates on modern music that has proved successful and has been given full recognition.

Consideration is also paid to composers from Eastern Europe. This year a composer from the German Democratic Republic was represented for the first time.

Other names new to Darmstadt were Karl-Erik Welin, Rolf Gehlhaar, Jürgen Beurle and Hans-Joachim Hespos.

The opening concert in the Frankfurt Funkhaus, this time with the Westdeutscher Rundfunk orchestra, followed on the great tradition of the fifties with names such as Maderna and Pousseur.

At the same time the trend toward consolidation typical for the Darmstadt scene in the sixties was also reflected.

In his search for the lost medium position in music, the Belgian Pousseur has developed a seemingly automatic process, thus analogous to the serial technique, that marks an invisible transition from tonal to twelve-tone atonal structures.

His orchestral work *Couleurs croisées (Crossed Colours)*, commissioned by the Koussewitzky Foundation, was played for the first time in this country. The work incorporates the freedom song of the negro minorities, *We Shall Overcome*.

Young listeners may have rejected the work so violently and dispatched it with boos because of its tonally idyllic passages and instrumentation sounding like a trombone chorus.

Pousseur hints that he composed the work as a symphonic poem and that the title need not be interpreted purely musically as the work also deals with the crossing of racial colours.

The calm end is meant to express the hope of a peaceful solution to racial conflicts. But experiences in past years has shown that a peaceful end to conflict can least be expected from serial adaptation and integration processes, from an automatic, gradual evolution.

A person does not have to despise Pousseur's sound musical ability to confirm that his attempt at politically committed music must seem basically reactionary.

The young Cologne composer Gerd Höller seems to have been more pragmatic when composing his *Topic*. It sounds as if Höller has asked what caused most offence in modern music in order to avoid it.

A system of well-proportioned crescendi and decrescendi and the lack of surprise leads to a boredom that at the same time proves the abilities of the composer when he wrote the work in 1967 at the age of 23.

Bruno Maderna's Violin Concerto was the main work on the programme. Its temporal development is long, almost forty minutes. Its distribution of parts and instrumentation, as well as its aesthetic claims, are not so high-pitched.

Maderna's strength has always lain in his delicate esotericism. This is provided here in three xylophones and harps, a guitar and mandoline and a completely soloistic treatment of the violins.

The solo part demands less intricateness and virtuosity than subtle nuances. Saschko Gawriloff gave a dazzling performance.

On the whole it is a basically yearning, backward-harking work. We have Michael Gielen's concise skill as a conductor to thank that the new version – as opposed to the original work premiered in Venice – receives a maximum of sound, especially in the opening, despite the minimum of dynamics.

But this programme of aesthetically balanced positions seems to have remained as barren as can be imagined both for the excessive conducting of the avant-garde Gielen and the well-rehearsed Westdeutscher Rundfunk orchestra.

*Reinhard Oehlschlägel*

(Frankfurter Rundschau, 27 August 1970)



■ THINGS SEEN

# Works of art in iron on show at Württemberg exhibition

The early days of the plastic age which was made possible by the development of acrylic gum, the emergence on an international scale of an aesthetic ideal that was impregnated with elegant styling, the culmination period of totalitarianism and the emergence of sculptures in iron all belong to the period around the year 1930.

When it is considered that in that year Freud's *Unbehagen in der Kultur* was published we can begin to consider what the beginnings of art in a new medium signifies in this context.

Iron had been worked in an artistic manner as long ago as the Iron Age. In the course of the nineteenth century this metal took on an ever greater significance as a material for construction and artistic and craftsman decoration without ever being ranked so highly as bronze or receiving such praise as marble.

The stigma of being a rather plebeian and "cheap" substitute dogged the metal. As a product and expression of industrial expansion iron was in the eyes of the bourgeoisie who set the fashions considered to be a parvenue with no historical

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legitimacy as far as art was concerned. It was a mass produced item with no claim to belong in any elite.

*Attitudes* towards it changed a little when the prophets of a "new style" discovered the possible beauty of technology but there was no earth-shattering outcome to this development.

Iron only earned a place as a part of concrete collages and role in art when Tatlin created his *Kontrarelief*.

Precisely at the time when the uncontested role of iron as an industrial material was coming to an end the plastic arts seized upon this rough metal. It is hardly surprising that three Spanish artists – Pablo Gargallo, Julio González and Pablo Picasso – became pioneers of artistic creation in the new medium when so many Spanish cities are rather obtrusively decorated with wrought-iron, not to mention Gaudi's application of the metal in architecture. But this does not explain the motivation behind it.

To understand this it is necessary to consider the innate properties of iron which give it its material character. The quality of its outer surfaces prevents malliability and the refined play of light and shadow which was a hallmark of Rodin's bronzes.

What is most important in the choice of iron as a material for modelling is its affinity to the world of technology and the rather archaic quality.

Iron always seems to be striving to become civilised but even when moulded by an artist's hands always appears rather brutal. Thus sculptures in iron are always at the opposite pole to the pure aesthetics of steel and glass. Also they embody a sign of irrational revolt against technical perfection.

The combination of stamped out and moulded pieces of iron forming heads and figures enables the artist to present himself literally as a kind of homo faber who employs irony and wit and a material that really belongs in technology for the creation of a minicry.

The dialectics formed by the material on the one hand, and the artist's intention on the other is the true character and charm of the works of iron art.

Unfortunately the organisers of the exhibition "Eisen- und Stahlplastik 1930-1970" at the Württemberg Kunstverein have not been able to obtain the actual works by Picasso and simply had to show photographs of these. González is also represented by only two original works at this exhibition, which is, of course, insufficient.

Experimental works by David Smith and Anthony Caro appear as black and white sketchs hanging on the wall and other exhibits such as the large mobile by Calder have obviously suffered in transit. The exhibition, in fact, comes dangerously close to being non-representative. This is to be regretted particularly as this exhibition has avoided the usual ruts and bandwaggons.

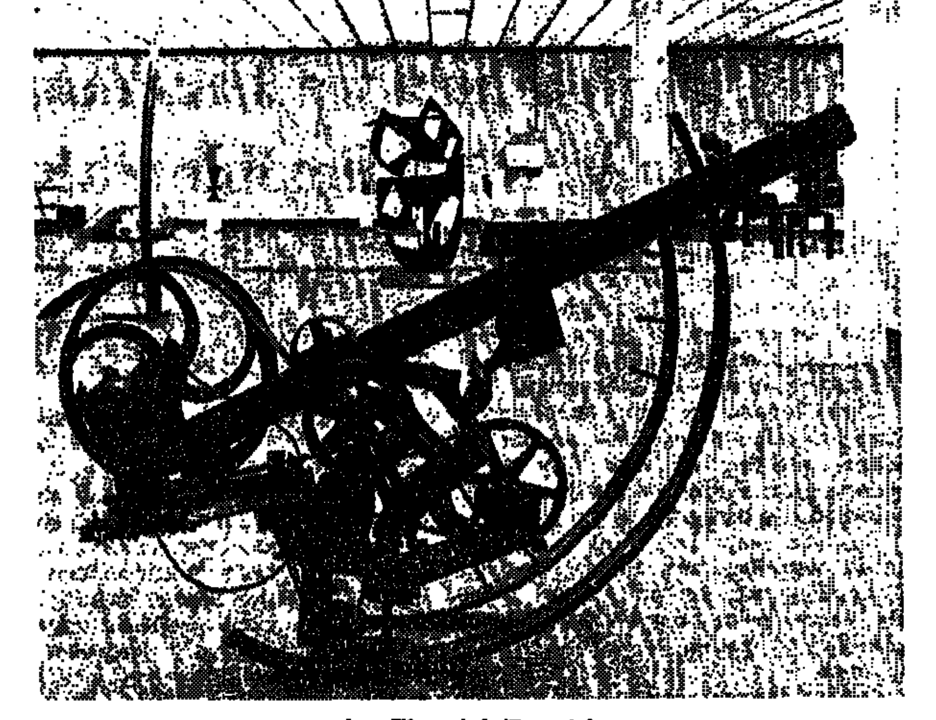
Uwe M. Schneede has at long last put on an exhibition of an art form of this century in a way that shows its history and development. This is less an exhibition of art as of the history of art and the seriousness of its intention is shown in the large and informative catalogue.

Another reason for becoming deeply involved in the exhibits on show, which is something that never comes easy, is that at the Kunstverein there are examples of that well-known arrogance that never claims to be 'art' but does make the demand that it be considered an indication of our social life.

Once again we are confronted with John Chamberlain's highly significant car wreckage, which steals the thunder from even the most spectacular actual car crash. Once again we are able to walk across Carl André's iron plate carpet with a feeling that it is not particularly suitable as a floor covering.

Once again the eye alights on the output of objects artists who in their search for an aim seem to have come across iron as a means by change.

There are outseized clothes pegs made of iron which are in no way more significant than the more modest wooden varieties with which Mrs Smith, Jones or Robinson hangs out her washing.



Jean Tinguely's 'Bascule'

(Photo: Werner Schloske)

The exhibition has avoided hybrids and stickes strictly to its chosen theme. As a result we see a material uniformity which is in fact an illusion, since it involves working with four basic materials, wire, pieces of iron that have been especially cast for the artist's purpose, pieces of scap-iron found lying around and steel, all of which have qualities which make them visually obviously different from each other.

Calder's portrait made of pieces of wire and Harry Kramer's wire cage both give the impression of being the results of almost playful fiddling with the easily manipulated material. These works provide a marked contrast to the cold, classical nature of some of the more formal steel works.

Artists such as Chillida, Hoflehner and Robert Müller have such a compulsive application of iron in their works that no one is moved to ask whether or not it would have been possible to use a different kind of material.

In their works the material is used to a certain extent in a "naturalistic" manner which is identical with the artistic concept of form.

Mental associations have a part to play in the fact that these sculptures cannot be imagined in a different kind of material. It would be hard to imagine Chillida's *Terrosa* in stone since it is so reminiscent in its form of a plough.

The wit of Bernhard Luginbühl's works comes from the fact that the artlover finds them reminiscent of the things of nature. For instance this artist has managed to turn a frog into an immovable iron monster.

It is amazing how the vast majority of those artists who have works on show at this exhibition at the Württemberg Kunstverein have produced works that come more or less within the realms of analogies which are a kind of mimicry.

These works in iron are of necessity concrete art since it is virtually impossible to produce abstractions when iron is the material used.

There is a special exhibition of works by Jean tinguely. Most of his objets d'art are machines made up of objets trouvées. They show a high degree of intellectual reflection on conditions in society, which is harly to be seen anywhere else.

His works give rise to the supposition that he has read Albert Camus' *Sisyphus* from cover to cover and probably Marx as well. The tantalisingly vague uniformity of the process of creation is allegorised in the form of "memorials to work" made up of manifold symbols.

*Helmut Schneider*

(STUTTGARTER ZEITUNG, 21 August 1970)

# Baroque gallery opened at Augsburg

Five years ago when Augsburg staged an exhibition of Swabian late Gothic art, which was of the utmost value for art historians, with Holbein the Elder at the centre of the exhibition, there were complaints from the organisers that Munich had refused to lend several important works needed to complete the scope of the exhibition.

Apart from the concern expressed by the Munich galleries for keeping their own collections intact there was a great deal of cultural rivalry between the two cities, which has roots buried deeply in their vastly differing histories.

But even five years ago the art-lovers of Augsburg could rejoice that their city held the Baroque master trump, concealed up its sleeve. The card was first laid on the table in 1968 at the Town Hall when a great Baroque exhibition was staged with works loaned by countries all over the world. Art enthusiasts raved.

It seemed as though Munich's self-appointed role as the centre of this country's Baroque art collections had been usurped.

In Augsburg plans were going full speed ahead to set up a German Baroque gallery. A delightful building was made available, the famous Schaezler Palais, which Baron Wolfgan von Schaezler had put at the city authorities' disposal in 1958.

The city funds, swelled by contriburitons from proud art-loving townspeople who played municipal tombola, raised one and a half million Marks for the renovation of this splendid Rococo building. The Palais, which was built by Adam Liebert 1765, will be ready to take the collection of Baroque masterpieces as from this summer.

One major problem remaining is to decide what is and what is not Baroque! Dr Bruno Bushart, curator of the Augsburg art collections and now director of the new Baroque gallery has extended the usual boundaries of time considerably.

The new gallery will include paintings from 1600 to 1800, that is to say virtually from the period of Mannerism to Classicism. The collection will consist of about 300 paintings and a massive collection of over 40,000 sketches, although obviously not all of the latter can be put on exhibition.

There will be four sections, the first stretching to 1700, the second to 1760, then Rococo and Classicism. It would not be possible to exhibit a collection of Baroque paintings, of course, without long-term loans from the Bavarian state collections. Over seventy paintings will be borrowed from Bavaria.

The main difficulty facing the Gallgery is when it comes to painters such as Adam Elsheimer and Johann Liss. Nearly all their works are in private hands.

Augsburg's new gallery will exhibit pictures by Johann Heinrich Schönfeld, one of the great masters of this period. One of these is a real masterpiece, an extremely important work *Il Tempo*, which is an allegory of time.

Several paintings by Rottmayr, Maulbertsch, Matthäus Gundelach, Bergmüller, and Johann Baptist Zimmermann as well as many other major painters of this period in german art will be exhibited.

Many other artists whose names are almost lost in the mists of time may be able to look forward to a new lease of immortality when their works go on show at Augsburg's Baroque Gallery.

*Wolfgang Stauch v. Quitzow*

(DEUTSCHES ALLGEMEINES SONNTAGSBLATT, 23 August 1970)

■ EDUCATION

# High school teachers must be trained to be more flexible with their ideas

The Volkswagen Foundation has just donated a large sum towards examining ways to improve the training of high school teachers, one of the most critical problems, if not the central problem, of secondary education in this country.

Those supervising young teachers who have just left university and are starting school practice say that they often possess great ability and a wide range of knowledge in their subject.

But the same judgement cannot be made regarding their teacher training. Education and psychology are never the centre point of study for students planning to go on to be high school teachers.

Student teachers are beginning to grasp the importance of educational principles in the widest sense, a realisation that is unusual in the high school teacher's profession.

Young teachers do not believe that the seminars held during the second stage of their training can remove the defects they themselves have found and have proposed how this should be changed.

Those in charge of the student teachers have also put forward their reform proposals in the form of fourteen principles and demands agreed upon by the Working Group of Siminar Directors under the chairmanship of Erika Essen, the director of study seminars in Marburg.

The tendency of the proposals made by the seminar directors appear revolutionary. The keystone of reorganisation is the intention to make the process of essential school reforms the medium of the second stage of teacher training.

While the reform is being carried out the student teachers should observe practice critically and grow into their role in the school and their functions with pupils.

School reform is not possible unless teachers cooperate. While several teachers will strive for reform of schools and teaching, the majority will only follow reluctantly and hesitantly, if at all.

This is because high school teachers are given training that is more orientated to stability than to change. The traditional teaching forms are always passed on.

The seminar directors no longer consider this state of affairs to be satisfac-



tory even if there is constant critical examination of all that is thought to be trusty and of long standing.

They therefore propose that study seminars should in future be called Institutes for School Practice and Theory.

At an earlier stage in deliberations the term Institutes for Teacher Training and School Reform was considered. Though the former designation is more sober the latter has the advantage of stating a programme.

The seminar directors would like to see these institutes do more than train would-be teachers to teach and introduce them to school practice in all its forms.

Students would also be encouraged to cooperate on details of school reform and do research into various points about the curriculum, plan and carry out investigations and experiments in schools and test new educational methods and equipment.

Proposals of this type are in no way Utopian. They only want to make what already happens in some seminars the firm basis of teacher training.

The Working Group has conducted a survey to find out what projects are at present being organised by seminars that fit in with reform proposals.

These include an experiment to reform upper grades at a comprehensive school, participation in comprehensive school planning, team teaching in the upper grades and working out programmes for teaching modern language.

A Central Agency for Work Planning and Information set up by the study seminars in Flensburg is to do more than collect, catalogue and lend out expert publications. It will also include examination work by student teachers when this contains important information for school and teaching reform.

If the main emphasis in training teachers is to be placed on their participation in research and reform projects it is only logical that they should be considered as staff at the institute and no longer as a special group of pure learners.

It would then also be logical to replace the second part of the trainee teachers' examination with a certificate stating that various training duties have been carried out by the students. This proposal is included among the seminar directors' principles.

The seminar directors believe that further training for fully qualified teachers could also be carried out within the process of school reform in the same way as student teacher training.

This would be the contribution of the training institutes to refresher courses for teachers. These must be held by these institutes as well as at university.

If these courses inform teachers about new developments in their particular subject and in education, psychology and sociology, the teachers could then help to apply the latest findings in school practice.

There could be closer cooperation between training institutes and universities if the individual directors were to teach education at the universities.

The seminar directors propose that anyone affected should be freed from institute work for the duration of his university teaching. His work at the institute could be carried out by a colleague who would afterwards take over for him at the university.

Constant alternation would then result in a healthy relationship between theory and practice.

The seminar directors believe that it is necessary to view all teacher training as a whole and to develop it according to an overall concept for educational reform.

They are not very happy about de- lopments in the Federal state of H where the Education Minister recently up a Commission to Reorganise Training of Student Teachers to sub- plans for the training and the second of examinations for high school teach.

The seminar directors fear that training of a small group of teachers be seen and treated in isolation. T commission comprises fourteen represen- tatives of the high schools, including student teachers, plus one training tor for secondary modern schools. tional colleges are not represented.

### No immediate effect

Of course these proposals will not have an immediate effect on teacher training. But it would be possible to put the proposals into operation step by step once the necessary basis has been achiev- ed.

But at present this is not the case neither from the point of view of organisation, training or teacher strength. There are also considerable differences between the Federal states.

The seminar directors believe that three factors are essential. The necessary ac- commodation must be made available and the institutes must receive adequate fi- nances.

Secondly, the training institutes must have an independent organisation and thirdly, the staff must have posts within the institutes and not be employed by the schools.

Only then can the tasks that they continue to undertake in the schools be brought into harmony with the demands of the training institute.

*Brigitte Bee*

(Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung für Deutschland, 26 August 1970)

# Two new disciplines to be established at Frankfurt University



In the reorganisation of faculties into disciplines now submitted to the Education Ministry for permission to go ahead, the University of Frankfurt has set up a new branch — geography and environmental research.

This term includes subjects from various faculties which deal with the "spatial structures of the Earth's surface in their inter-relationship with Man."

One special aim of this branch is to form working groups for particular research plans. These will include for example research into the relationship between industrialisation and the biological balance, the problems of air and water pollution, analysis of transport and communication routes and practical geography of developing countries.

Emphasis will also be laid on sociographic examinations of urban and rural settlements and the dependence of social phenomena on geographical position.

The branch also wishes to develop a new course for applied geography. This should eliminate the difficulties that now face the subject, leading to a longer course of study because of the lack of unified curriculum planning.

Scientifically orientated geographers, economic geographers, culture geographers and ethnologists have come together for this new branch.

Representatives of meteorology, vegetation geography, psychology, empiric sociology, transport studies and economic politics do not belong directly to the branch but it is proposed to give them associate membership.

A Chair of Applied Geography is to be set up if the University receives permission. (Handelsblatt, 24 August 1970)



■ PALAEONTOLOGY

# History of Man's early development featured in Frankfurt Museum

In its recently opened palaeo-anthropological department Frankfurt's Senckenberg Museum has assembled a collection, unique in Europe, of exhibits from Man's earliest history, dating from his evolution out of the Tertiary Period.

The only real parallel to this exhibition is to be found in the Museum of Natural Sciences in Washington in the United States.

It shows the fossilised remains of skulls, bones and teeth belonging to the most important early stages of Man together with reconstructions of skulls.

Exhibits cover the various forms of Primitive Man, Australopithecus, that lived two to six million years ago, leading to examples of Early Man such as Homo erectus and Pithecanthropus, extant 500,000 years ago.

Neanderthal Man is the next group represented. Members of this class first appeared about 250,000 years ago.

Next comes present-day Man, Homo sapiens. The first specific example of Homo sapiens is Cromagnon Man who lived 40,000 years ago.

The exhibition clearly shows that there is no direct connection leading from the common ancestor of Man and ape that lived in the Tertiary Period some thirty million years ago to present-day man.

Instead there were a number of complicated parallel lines of development, many of which died out. One of these lines of development finally gave rise to present-day man, though the exact circumstances are not known.

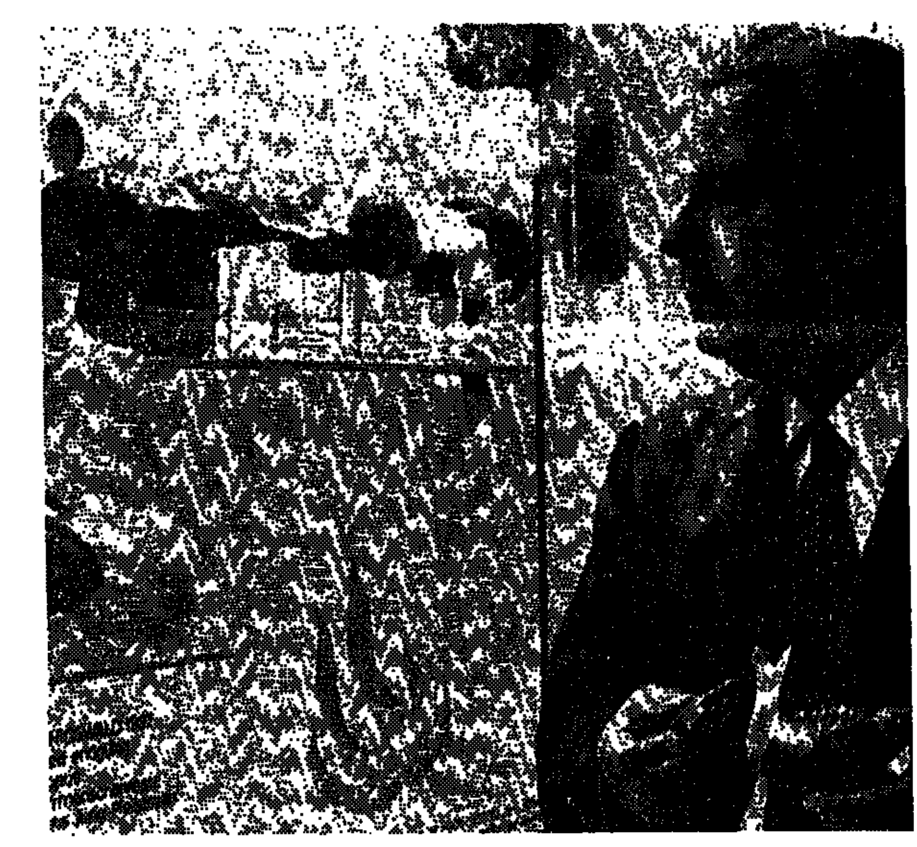
Apart from human remains the collection includes examples of human tools and exhibits from the animal world.

Tools range from the crudely formed dice belonging to the Australopithecus and Pithecanthropus to the smoothly polished tools of the New Stone Age and the contemporary Stone Age native civilisations.

Of course the remains of bones from Primitive Man are so rare that there are very few examples, sometimes only one. Most of the exhibits are authentic copies.

A very large part of all anthropogenetic research done throughout the world is based on copies that, for laymen, are no different from the original.

On the other hand the Senckenberg Museum's new anthropological research department has a unique collection of genuine skulls, jaw-bones and teeth from



Professor von Koenigswald with a reconstruction of a lower jawbone that once belonged to Pithecanthropus erectus. The skull reconstruction can be seen in the picture on the left. (Photo: Barbara Klemm)

Early Man, Homo erectus. Because of their value they are kept in safe custody.

The Frankfurt Museum owes this remarkable collection to the curator of its anthropological institute, Professor G.H.R. von Königswald, a scholar of high international repute.

He has worked at the museum since giving up his Chair in Utrecht two years ago. Most of his work so far has been taken up with bringing together this collection, most of which is his own property.

Königswald owes his worldwide fame to his excavations in Java. In digs there between 1937 and 1941 he found several skulls belonging to Pithecanthropus erectus which had first prompted research into primitive man after Dubois' first discovery in 1891.

At that time Pithecanthropus was thought to be the missing link mentioned in Darwinian theory and Haeckel's interpretation of it.

He also found human remains from a slightly earlier period and, in 1938, considerably older skull remains.

The possession of these remains enabled him to acquire further originals of value in exchange from other scholars and institutes so that a top-quality collection can now be seen in Frankfurt.

The anthropological section is organised according to age and geographical situation from the earliest forms of Man from Africa to the Western European Cromagnon and Chelles skulls and bones.

Among the most modern exhibits are two mummified Maori skulls from New Zealand with their ornamental facial decorations.

These show that cannibalism already existed among Primitive Man, probably for religious grounds. The aperture at the back of the skull has been considerably widened, showing that this was where the brain had been taken out.

The plaster impressions of the giant lower jaw of Homo peckinesis excavated in China since the War should also be mentioned. From Homo pekinensis we also have the earliest hearth yet found, some 300,000 to 400,000 years old.

Before these discoveries the only evidence of this group's existence had been teeth found in caves. The discovery of human remains there is a miracle as porcupines had eaten all the remains of bones in the caves near Peking so that for a long time only teeth had been found.

Von Königswald had for years looked for these fossilised teeth in apothecaries in China and Indo-China — with success. They were highly valued as lucky dragons' teeth, a belief that has probably gone on for thousands of years.

Not on show is von Königswald's probably unique tectite collection. These are glass-like stones with a characteristic form, and presumably of meteoric origin.

Many geologists believe that these puzzling tectites came from the moon. When giant meteorites hit the moon these stones were hurled into the universe and some reached Earth.

Other believe that the tectites were formed when giant meteors hit the Earth. The Moldavite in Bohemia for instance was formed at the same time as the Ries crater near Nördlingen.

The exhibition in the Senckenberg Museum is arranged according to modern principles in a newly-built section in glass cases.

Part of the money came from the Werner Reimers Foundation for Anthropogenetic Research, the rest from the Federal state of Hesse.

It supplements the newly-assembled palaeontological collection built up by Professor W. Schäfer in the modernised rooms of the Senckenberg Museum.

Its new style display of skeletons of large animals from the Earth's past is aesthetically pleasing in the renovated rooms and, in this form, is unequalled in the world. (Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung für Deutschland, 19 August 1970)

# VW Foundation finances dig in Syria

The Volkswagen Foundation has donated 200,000 Marks to Berlin's Oriental Society under Professor Ernst Heinrich so that it can continue excavations at 34 previously unexplored archaeological sites in the Euphrates Valley.

In Hanover the Foundation announced that these sites would soon be under an artificial lake caused by a dam being built to the East of Aleppo between Raqa and Jarablus.

The donation will enable Professor Heinrich to resume his excavations in this area this autumn.

The Volkswagen Foundation has donated a total of 420,000 Marks for work on the remains now threatened by the dam.

This country's Oriental Society is one of several bodies throughout the world invited by the Syrian authorities to come and investigate the early history of Man.

(DER TAGESSPIEGEL, 22 August 1970)

# Fritz Haber's spirit lives on in the Berlin Institute

With a staff of 350 and over ten departments the Fritz Haber Institute in the Berlin suburb of Dahlem is one the largest institutes of the Max Planck Society. Attached to it is the Institute for Electron Microscopy.

The Fritz Haber Institute was founded in 1911 as the Kaiser Wilhelm Institute for Physical Chemistry and Electro-Chemistry. Professor Haber became its first director in 1912.

The Institute was rechristianed in 1953, characterising its research activity. Fritz Haber received the Nobel Prize in 1919 for his ammonia synthesis with which he created, as it was officially stated, an extremely important means of improving agriculture and the well-being of humanity.

This research was stimulated by the spectre of hunger that would be still more serious today if Haber had not managed to create a nitrogen synthesis. One only has to think of the importance of ammonia as an artificial fertiliser.

Carl Bosch perfected the technical side of Haber's process of synthesising ammonia from the nitrogen of the air and the hydrogen gained from water with the help of coal. This is now referred to as the Haber-Bosch process.

But even a scientist of Haber's standing could come to a dead-end in his research. This is shown by his vain attempt to gain gold from sea water.

In spite of this, he was the pioneer of chemical technology in his search for the practical value of biology for technology.

Another authority, Max von Laue, has headed the Fritz Haber Institute for eight years. He recognised quite early on the scientific importance of using electron microscopes in nuclear research.

A lot of effort has gone into the development of a very simple and consequently less costly electron microscope that would satisfy the demands imposed on it by routine work. Attempts are also made to improve research instruments.

Before the War Dr E. W. Müller developed the field electron microscope. In contrast to the highly complicated electron microscope with its magnetic or electronic lenses, this consists merely of a tube with a fluorescent screen, very much like a television tube.

Opposite the fluorescent screen at a distance of four inches there is a very fine metallic tip made of tungsten which ends in a hemisphere with a radius of one-thousandth of a millimetre.

When a current of a few thousand volts is passed through it electrons fly from the tip onto the fluorescent screen and are reproduced on it magnified millions of times. The structure of the tungsten crystal faces can then be seen.

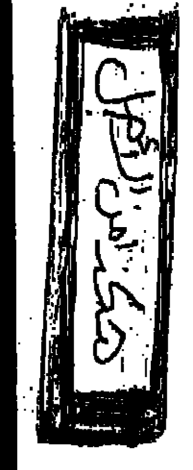
The Fritz Haber Institute developed this into the field ion microscope through which can be seen molecules and atoms as long as they are on the surface.

Investigations on iron, including the measurement of corrosion from the electro-chemical viewpoint, started modern research of the technically so important passivity of metals.

The repeated demand for more skilled men to be released from teaching for intensive research work is only too comprehensible at the Fritz Haber Institute.

*Horst Schiller*

(Hannoversche Presse, 24 August 1970)



## ■ TRADE

# Commerce with USSR does have its limits

Hardly had the glasses that held the champagne drunk on 12 August in Moscow at the signing of the Federal Republic-Soviet Union treaty been emptied, and while they were still waiting to be washed up, hopes of a lucrative trade boom between this country and Russia soared skywards.

The initial mood of optimism was just about beginning to calm down when the news reports of a trade agreement between Daimler-Benz and Moscow for the construction of a heavy duty vehicle plant in the Soviet Union sent feelings skyward again.

But when emotions are brushed aside and the facts are considered in the cold light of day there really seems to be few grounds for spectacular hopes of booming trade with the Russians except in a few isolated cases.

Our trade partners in Europe need not be too worried that the Federal Republic is about to embark on massive trade agreements with the Soviet Union.

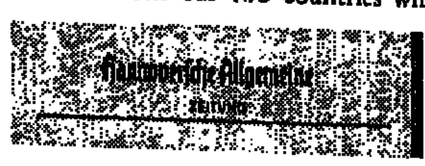
Figures for past trade all speak against such lofty hopes.

Russian exports to the Federal Republic had risen, by 1969, to 1.2 thousand million Marks and our exports to the USSR were worth 1.6 thousand million Marks.

These are impressive figures but as far as Federal Republic exports are concerned dealings with Russia represent 1 per cent and no more of external trade.

Four per cent of our total foreign trade is with East Bloc countries. We are not certain what percentage of their total trade our exports and imports represent. What is certain is that as far as all East Bloc countries are concerned trade with the capitalist world is backed by completely different motives from those which govern our external trade. The East Bloc only deals with the West in order to plug gaps in its economic plans and to avoid shortages. The reason why the trend has been for this trade to increase is that these shortages have become more and more common and not because the communist East sees any particular advantages in long-term international trade.

It is justified to ask what effect the Moscow Treaty is likely to have on the trade between our two countries when



this trade was flourishing anyway. Little notice has been taken of the fact that negotiations for a new trade agreement with the USSR have been dormant since 1966.

Even if in the light of the improvements in relations new negotiations are started and lead to a successful conclusion the economic problems of our trade with the Soviet Union will remain. The Federal Republic exports, and always has exported, on the whole industrial plant and machinery. The negotiations with Daimler-Benz are typical and fit into the general requirements of the USSR.

The bulk of Soviet Union exports is, however, rare materials such as oil, natural gas and non-ferric metals. As far as all three of these groups of commodities are concerned Russia has to compete with other countries for the Federal Republic market.

It is not possible to increase imports at will. For as long as the Soviet Union considers it impossible to trade with the Federal Republic in the manner that is common to highly developed industrial nations – capital investment goods for capital investment goods, luxury consumer items for the like – trade with Moscow will find its own economic level however much an extension of this trade is considered politically desirable.

In addition to this there is a second limiting factor. The rouble is a non-convertible currency. Just how long the Soviet Union can continue its present policy of buying more from the Federal Republic than it exports to this country depends on how many freely convertible currency exchanges it can earn in trade deals with other Western countries.

Its only alternative to this would be to take long-term credit from the Federal Republic. But even this would only make any sense in the long run if there were some clear indication of how the Soviet Union intended to capture those freely convertible currencies from the Western world which in the long-run it needs as collateral for such credet and to be able one day to repay the credit.

It is not the morality of the USSR as a debtor that is being questioned but simply its capability to operate on free markets and earn freely convertible currencies despite the fact that it is in no way integrated into these free markets but is a member of Comecon, the organisation for mutual economic aid in the East Bloc.

A new trade agreement would be a milestone simply because it is the usual instrument for regulating dealings between two nations. In fact such a trade agreement would be far more a sign of the improved climate in Federal Republic-Soviet Union relations than a reaction of the economic problems which generally speaking run contrary to an eventual extension of trade with the East.

The manner in which Federal Republic-Soviet trade is developing is clearly indicated by the last two major projects between the two countries: the exchange of large bore pipes in return for natural gas and the Daimler-Benz project for construction of a lorry factory which is present on the cards.

Both of these deals show in addition that if trade with the East Bloc is to progress by leaps and bounds into realms of thousands of million of Marks and roubles State aid is needed. In such cases the central government needs to stand surety since the necessary finance to provide the credit for such a deal is beyond the scope of even a major company, a consortium or even a chain of banks.

The surety given by the Bonn government is designed to make the interest rate for the credit lower. It also extends the room for manoeuvre of the banks involved in the deal and spreads the burden of risk placing it on as many shoulders as possible.

Finally, and this is probably the crucial point, government surety is a guarantee that the firms and bank involved receive their money in Marks even through the Soviet Union can only pay in roubles and no freely convertible currency is available. After all Daimler-Benz workers would look blank if their bosses tried to pay them in roubles or natural gas.

This is at bottom the heart of all the problems involved in trading with the East, which rest largely on the old-fashioned methods of natural exchange, bartering if you prefer: equipment in exchange for natural gas or oil or raw materials. In a way this smacks of the days before currency reform. These are the hard realities to be faced when trading with the Communist Bloc.

*Armin Grünewald*

(Hannoversche Allgemeine, 25 August 1970)



(Cartoon: Heldemann/ DER VOLKSWIRT)

# West's fears of Soviet trade groundless

Mercedes with a red star on the bonnet – this was a recent conjecture which led to a spate of sensational reports, denials, overhasty political comment, indiscretions and suspicions which led in the end to utter confusion. What lies behind all the panic?

As is well known Daimler-Benz have been involved in discussions with Soviet organisations for some time on the project for building a factory for heavy duty vehicles at Nabereshny Chelny, east of Moscow. Government sources in this country have already busied themselves with this project.

A Western European consortium with Daimler-Benz at the head and involving Italian, French and Dutch motor manufacturers is concerned in this project.

Four thousand million Marks are needed to finance it of which a half is to be provided by this country.

A government surety is to guarantee our credits to the tune of one thousand million Marks. The financing of this project would be spread out over several years so in fact the size of the deal gives not the slightest reason for any sensation-mongering. This country's total exports for this year for example are expected to be more than 120 thousand million Marks.

In 1963 when this country at Washington's bidding broke off the deal to deliver large bore pipes to the Soviet Union other Western countries leapt in and supplied the pipes.

This contract cancelled by the Federal Republic had a detrimental effect on trading between the two countries. When Fiat was awarded the contract to build the Togliatti motor factory in the Soviet Union no critical comments were made. American concerns took part in the construction of the Togliatti "city".

Major contracts from the Soviet Union for Renault were handed over in 1966 without any fuss and bother.

No objection was raised to the construction of Fiat factories in Poland, the issuing of Renault manufacturing licences to Rumania, British tenders for the construction of a bus factory in the Soviet Union and dealings between Fiat and Hungary.

Suddenly just because Daimler-Benz have embarked on talks with the Soviet motor industry for the construction of a lorry factory everyone considers the deal highly dramatic.

All of a sudden worries of a strategic nature about trade with the East have become topical. What difference is there between the present project and participation of Western industrial nations on extensions to chemical plant, machine manufacturers and other subsidiary concerns? This is all happening at a time when industrial espionage makes sure that far more interesting items are crossing frontiers than are ever entered in trade returns.

A great deal of rumpus has been kicked up about these initial efforts to revive Federal Republic-Soviet trade. One newspaper in this country claims that granting export credits to the Soviet Union will boost our inflation. On the next page of this same newspaper we are regaled by the theory that cheap competition from East Bloc countries will put pressure on prices in this country. This newspaper's logical involves a great deal of doubtful thinking.

The tenor of most of the political commentaries on the Moscow Treaty was roughly the same: "Let us not get too excited too soon about the possibilities of expanding our trade with the Soviet Union."

The projects that have been mooted recently seem to these same commentators to be far too generous.

It was not in the Federal Republic that concern was voiced initially about the penetration of American capital into the European economy and the predominance of the dollar in European finance policy.

With this in mind the European Economic Community Commission in Brussels published a situation report earlier this year on the "sell-out of European economies to the Americans" which culminated in the startling piece of news that "It is the Europeans themselves who are financing American investments in Europe."

The more the economic, trade and currency situation in Europe develops along cooperative lines the clearer we can see the efforts that are being made to achieve a fair level of autonomy in the face of the gigantic American concerns.

It is reasonable to assume that a far more active trade with the East Bloc would be in full accordance with these efforts. But this must be directly aimed against the best interests of America.

Friendly trade and industrial agreements with the East could help prevent a dangerous confrontation between East and West.

Western European countries ought to reach a formal agreement on this point once and for all.

*Walter Slotosch*

(Süddeutsche Zeitung, 25 August 1970)



## ■ INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS

# Negotiated wage increases have been swallowed up by the economic boom

By 25 August new wage agreements for the roughly 4.4 million workers in the metal industry in the Federal Republic should have been proposed. These will mean that in this key industry in this country's economy there will be massive wage increases.

Only time can tell whether this will be the end of the wave of wage increases for this phase of economic boom as Economic Affairs Minister Professor Karl Schiller understands it or whether these wage increases will set off yet another chain reaction.

We must not overlook the fact that so far no really effective economic policy reins have been used to check the overheating. The routes for imported finances are still wide open.

The circulation of money and the volume of credit available from finance houses is expanding as never before. Public spending is still on an expansive tack and great public debts are being run up despite the enormous sums of money that taxes are bringing in.

What justification has the Economic Affairs Minister, in the light of government spending, to consider that the economy will cool down and prices level out in the autumn?

This country's inflationary course and the speculation that over-employment will continue goes on. This will be the general mood at the wage discussions for the metal workers industry in the autumn.

Employers have raised warning voices that we are in the throes of inflation and can expect in the future the most vicious vicious circle of wage and price increases. Who is to blame for pushing up wages and salaries so high? None other than the employers themselves.

In the past twelve months standard industrial wages according to collective bargaining have risen on average by around twelve per cent.

The real wages paid by employers have leapt up by far more than this figure. Employers associations reckon the actual increase to be at least twenty per cent, while IG Metall, the metalworkers union, quotes the figure at around thirty per cent.

Süddeutsche Zeitung

A Ministry of Labour survey concludes that real wages in the metal industries in Baden-Württemberg are around 24 per cent higher than wages proposed by collective agreements.

In the motor industry which has been grossly overheated by the long hot, booming summer real wages are anything up to sixty per cent more than those demanded by the unions in collective agreements.

These wage tendencies can be pinned exclusively on a period of economic boom that was allowed to get out of control. It was not the concerted action committee nor rational economics nor even the trade unions that allowed wage levels to rise so high but the law of supply and demand. As there is still a lack of supply for a continued high level of demand there is no cause for surprise at these developments.

The new round of talks on wages and salaries comes from the building trade unions who point out that last year industrialists enjoyed a massive increase in profits, and they point out that metal workers wages have lagged behind.

Metal workers have not had a wage increase since before last autumn when wildcat strikes brought the boom to wages and salaries as well.

With industrial manufacturing prices up today by around seven per cent and building costs a good twenty per cent higher than at this time last year it is not difficult to see that to a great extent the high wage bills that were pushed up not by the trade unions but by the industrialists themselves, have to a great extent been passed on by industrialists in higher prices.

Profits are continuing to rise throughout this year but not at the same pace as in 1969. The essential factor is, however, that they have not dropped.

Employers in the metal industries are not even bothering to dispute the fact that their profit levels are sufficiently high for them to give their workers increased wages.

Their only worry is whether they can continue to pay wages inflated by the boom and now firmly rooted in wage agreements when times get harder.

Fears of the economy cooling down and the return of days when everything has to be more carefully calculated and far great efforts have to be made towards boosting productivity cannot be so great since renewed guarantees have been coming from Bonn that the present level of employment will be maintained. This is not, and has not been for a long time, an optimum level of full employment but a highly irrational phase of overemployment.

The next round of wage agreements talks will not be organised by central trade union organisations. Regional groups of IG Metall will act independently and conduct at least the initial negotiations off their own bat.

Pressure on the executive of IG Metall is coming from below. Metalworkers in Lower Saxony and Bremen are demanding increases of around 18 per cent to their sliding scale. Other demands are hovering around the 15 per cent level. The IG Metall executive is pressing for an initial rise of around five per cent that should not affect wage costs too drastically and on which renewed wage demands can be built up. But so far none of the union branches has heeded this.

The unions are opening the latest negotiations with what is tactically the maximum demand for wage increases, namely around twenty per cent. Unions do not usually like to speak of boom and inflation but like the employers on the question of prices at a time like this they emphasise the effect of depreciation on wages.

Here a kind of concerted action operates forcing a wages-prices spiral. There need be no illusions: renewed wage increases will have an even sharper effect on prices in the future, since they will leave less room for manoeuvre and because productivity has long lagged behind wage bills.

Few industries are able to grant enormous voluntary wage increases to their employees like the motor industry. After this round of wage negotiations there will be many companies that just cannot stand the pace.

It would certainly not be the fault of wages policies if this country were caught up in a phase of "stagflation" as in America. The development of wages bills results from the economic situation and thus it is our economic policies that have let us down. Why? Because party political tacticians thought themselves slier than experts advisers. They have misjudged their own capabilities and failed to realise how easily a present-day government can slide into the black ice of a protracted wages-costs-prices spiral.

*Walter Slotosch*

(Süddeutsche Zeitung, 22 August 1970)

# Metalworkers union regionalise wage scale negotiations



The starter's gun is raised and everyone is poised for another race towards higher wages. IG Metall, the metalworkers union, has annouced its new proposed scales for wages for between 4.4 and 4.5 million workers in the metal industries. Their demands aim at increases of around 15 per cent.

Bearing in mind the experienced gained during the recession period of 1966 and 1967 it is hoped that wages and salaries which are already 20 to 30 per cent higher than those agreed at the last round of wage negotiations can at least partially be checked by collective bargaining so that wage deals become more credible again.

After months of dispute about data on the economy and profits in the press there now comes the tussle for specific demands to be met at the negotiating table.

In this the economic situation and the state of profits at the present moment will play a certain role although this will be largely relative. Presumably a two-fold increase in purchasing power for 4.5 million workers will push up prices again if employers continue to make appeals for sanity only to employees and do not pay heed to them themselves as industrialists.

That profits are at a sufficient level for industrialists to increase earnings and above all guarantee earnings is not disputed particularly as employers have been paying more for some time.

With this as a background unilateral appeals made by companies to their workers seem unjust since employees are entitled to take their share of economic progress and should not allow employers to talk them out of this.

This is a matter to be taken up by the employers and by every government that gives them covering fire with its economic and fiscal policies.

The round of wages negotiations in the metal industries is particularly burdened with the past. During the phase of massive increases in profits over a year ago workers in the metal industries plumped for an increase of eight per cent which was less than half of the increase given to their colleagues in, for instance, the steel industry who were given increases of more than twenty per cent following their spontaneous decision to stop work.

This year IG Metall has decided to conduct its wage negotiations on a regional basis so that it can get closer to the core of the situations obtaining in various companies.

It remains to be seen what conclusions will be drawn by employers from the fear that they have often voiced of radical trends.

Companies will at any rate be faced this time with additional costs and additional burdens placed on them by their employees. Firstly there are the increased prices, then social welfare contributions and then worries concerning tax.

This round of wage negotiations will be a political touchstone for autonomous wage agreements and as a result the much vaunted partnership of management and employees.

(Frankfurter Rundschau, 28 August 1970)

# Ertl draws up plan for agriculture rationalisation

Frankfurter Allgemeine
ZEITUNG FÜR DEUTSCHLAND

Agriculture Minister Josef Ertl has put forward an interesting programme for agricultural rationalisation. For years now the State has given generous subsidies to a number of farmers which has encouraged them to muddle along in their own inefficient way and led them to make bad investments.

It is this that the new Ertl programme is designed to remedy. Its main point is that in future only those farms that are capable of rational development will receive State subsidies. The forms these subsidies will take is cheap interest rates.

Farmers that want to take advantage of the reduced interest rates will have to give concrete proof that the credit they receive will be used in an economically justifiable manner.

This proviso is so self-evident that it seems incredible it has never been implemented before and made law.

Nevertheless the farmers' association is even now trying to get this proviso watered down, claiming that it is impossible to gauge a farm's growth potential. Ertl has been severely criticised in some directions. His Bavarian compatriots have been particularly vehement and have accused him of introducing a "weeding-out" programme.

There is no question of this. If agriculture in the Federal Republic is to remain sane and sound there is no other way than that proposed by the Agriculture Minister.

Going concerns must be given aid to expand and boost their income. As for the others they must be given aid so that no hardship arises from the pruning process.

Farmers have as much right as anyone to be treated as human beings and live a decent working life. In the past many farmers gave up the land without receiving any compensation. Now farmers that give up will receive a helping hand to make a new start in life.

Ertl's programme is only a part of agricultural policy as a whole. It involves measures that affect only individual holdings and which are designed in many cases to build these up into larger holdings.

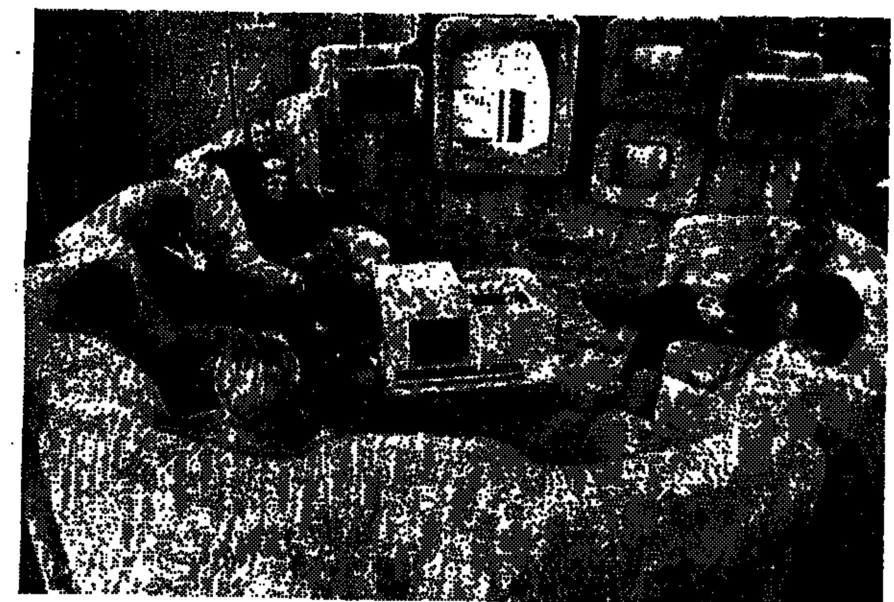
Farmers as a whole benefit from the government's price policies which guarantee that prices for agricultural produce cannot fall below a certain level.

It may be that this price fixing which has led in some cases to overproduction will one day become superfluous. Ertl's agricultural policies are designed to lead to this end.

(Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung für Deutschland, 25 August 1970)

## ■ TRADE FAIR

# Düsseldorf radio and TV show was a shop window on entertainment electronics



Siemens had in their display a 'communications centre' that included a television screen, stereo loudspeakers and a moving picture screen. The whole combination can be controlled from a central console. (Photo: Siemens)

Düsseldorf, it was said after last year's magnificent Stuttgart radio and TV show, would be nothing spectacular. Yet a tour of the Düsseldorf radio show and Hifi 70 exhibition, held from 21 to 31 August, gave the lie to this understatement.

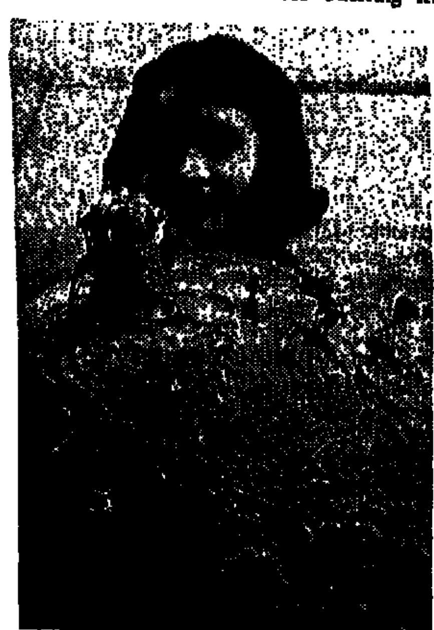
Neither the exhibition nor the ancillary programme justified such self-effacement. There may not have been a genuine premiere, a first such as the inauguration of colour television at the 1967 Berlin radio show, but Düsseldorf was a shop window on the entire range of entertainment electronics, as it has been called.

Düsseldorf was more even than a gigantic shop window. It was also the place to cull information about latest developments in the colour and phono trade.

Colour TV is an expensive business. Düsseldorf has made it no cheaper. But the much improved picture is worth the extra, as is borne out by sales figures. There are already a million colour sets in this country and another 70,000 are sold every month.

Sixty-seven-centimetre (27-inch) super sets are steadily gaining in popularity. They are genuinely larger than 66-centimetre sets (which with their square cut corners were evolved from the old 63 centrimetre (25-inch) models).

The 110-degree colour cathode ray tube is another newcomer basking in a



A globe of the Moon with figures of astronauts Armstrong and Aldrin together with a model of their landing craft, though not to scale, was a much admired attraction at Düsseldorf (Photo: Keystone)

glare of publicity. As in similar black-and-white receivers the picture's angle of refraction is greater and the neck of the tube is shorter.

With the introduction of the slim-line 110-degree tube the front-to-back depth of colour TV receivers has been cut from an average 56 to 48 centimetres (22 to nineteen inches). This is a modest gain considering the cost of a 110-degree tube, particularly as colour sets are still fairly bulky.

Making the tube shorter calls for alterations to the technical data of the device. The necessary specifications can only be achieved by means of special components.

Above all, they are additional components and the changes combine to make the price rocket. What is more, the slim-line tube develops more heat — with the result that a certain amount of the eight centimetres saved have to be used for ventilation in consoles and the like.

The 110-degree receiver will not make complete sense until the introduction of the so-called swan's neck tube in a year or so's time. This tube will be technically less complex and generate less heat.

Portable colour sets are growing increasingly popular. Small portables are available battery-, car battery and mains-operated, larger ones mains only. Prices are as low as 300 Marks for the cheapest model from Quelle, the Fürth, Bavaria, mail-order firm. Quelle present a range of four different combinations of transistor radio and miniature TV set with twelve-, eighteen. 23- and 31-centimetre screens.

In portable and miniature sets as a matter of course and increasingly in larger models there are next to no valves, only transistors. They make their presence felt in the shape of the "immediate sound" a number of manufacturers advertise, a feature that any transistor radio can also boast.

Otherwise there is no news on the black-and-white front. Better-quality sets have diode tuning, guaranteeing electronic accuracy, and a colour button to stop colour blur.

Well-known manufacturers are now retailing large-screen black-and-white sets for as little as 500 Marks. Television prices have steadily declined, and many people expect colour sets to grow less expensive too.

The prospects of cheaper colour TV are poor, it is said in the trade. Black-and-white television manufacture began fifteen years ago from scratch. Colour sets from the word go benefited from a decade and a half of rationalisation in the manufacture of black-and-white sets.

The main innovation at Düsseldorf was canned TV, here to be seen in all its variations. All systems were on show and could be compared.

EVR, or electronic video-recording, developed by CBS and marketed in this country by Bosch, works with the aid of special film similar to super-8 but with two magnetic tracks for the sound. Colour is possible but personal recordings and films cannot be made.

Nordmende's Colorvision even goes so far as to use standard super-8 film that can be screened from a normal projector. Sound is supplied by an independent cassette recorder. Colour is possible but again private films are not possible.

CVR cassette video recorders work with magnetic tape in a cassette. Private recordings can be made and colour film will also be available at some futue date.

AEG-Telefunken's teledisc is again only for playback. It only runs for twelve minutes or so but has the decided advantage of promising to be inexpensive. Colour again is conceivable.

All exhibits were prototypes and trial runs but it does look as though film and magnetic tape will be coexisting for the time being. Nordmende's Colorvision system is already on the market and EVR playback devices are expected to be on sale by the end of this year.

From April 1971 Ullstein, the Berlin publishers, will be marketing medical cassettes of super-8 film sequences for medical training purposes. The cassettes can be played back by Colorvision on the colour TV screen or by projector.

Cassettes will be available on loan, projectors will cost about 700 Marks and colour TV sets with the appropriate electronic extras about 4,600 Marks. Similar prices for entertainment cassettes seem feasible.

Philips lead the field in video cassette tapes. AEG-Telefunken, Blaupunkt, Grundig and Loewe-Opta are all to use Philips cassettes. Playback devices for black-and-white are to cost about 1,200, for colour about 1,500 Marks.

Recording and playback devices with colour playback will cost around 2,000 Marks. Telediscs will not be made before 1972 at the earliest.

Video recorders with open spools [illegible] already available. Tape is handled [illegible] same way as normal sound recording tape. Philips, Grundig and Neckermann are retailing video recorders at [illegible] Marks. Similar machines are marketed [illegible] AEG-Telefunken and Loewe-Opta.

Cassette video recorders will really [illegible] the ball rolling, though.

Steam radio has more than held its [illegible] in competition with television. TV [illegible] offer stereo sound and radios with [illegible] extras but otherwise mono are [illegible] becoming a more interesting proposition.

The middle class has gained the upper hand as far as stereo radio is concerned. Radios with built-in amplifiers and [illegible] formances of up to 25 watts which fulfil the requirements of hifi norm [illegible] 45000 make up the majority of [illegible] sale.

Costing between 400 and 1,000 Marks they provide everything the average consumer needs. Expensive models consisting of individual components are really [illegible] interest only as far as the enthusiast is concerned.

For a stereo device a pair of [illegible] speakers are needed and cost from [illegible] Marks each. Then come the record-player and tape recorder.

Loudspeakers alone are a science [illegible] their own. The most noteworthy innovation is probably the Neckermann studio system, room-sized exponential loudspeakers with a most impressive sound and costing a mere 400 Marks for the [illegible] quality — which is by no means [illegible] expensive.

Neckermann also market a hifi tape recorder without amplifiers for use with stereo system and costing less than [illegible] Marks.

Among standard radios it is noticeable how many manufacturers have introduced radio-alarm clock combinations. Grundig, Telefunken, Schaub-Lorenz, Nordmende and others all offer an abundance of models with both normal clock faces and digital systems.

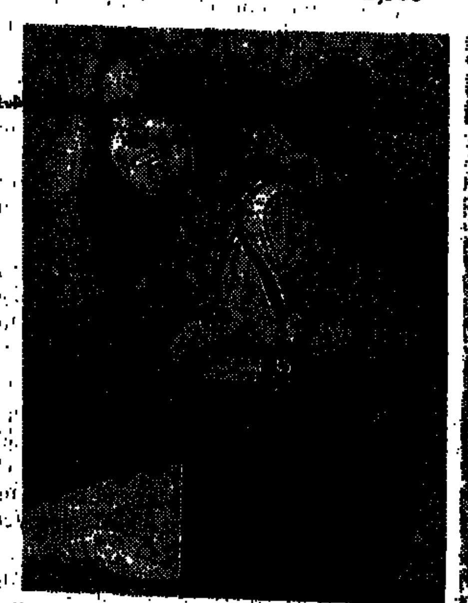
Electronics in the broadest sense of the world has undergone a silent revolution unnoticed by most customers. It is [illegible] revolution characterised by the progress of the integrated circuit. Dozens of electronic functions incorporated into [illegible] minute component combine to form an integrated circuit.

Integrated circuits will make possible electronic systems that at present would be far too expensive and far too bulky.

It is, for that matter, by no means out of the question that integrated circuits, once they are manufactured in sufficient number may one of these days, perhaps in time for the next or next but one radio show, lead to price cuts after all in entertainment electronics, including colour television.

*Stefan Woltereck*

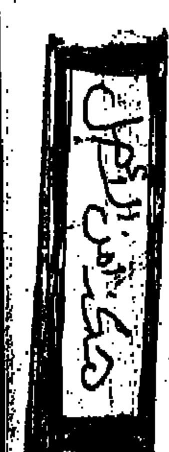
(Frankfurter Rundschau, 22 August 1970)





Cassette recorders of every type and size were on display. Baby's first spoken words can be recorded and kept as a fond memory. Recorders that can be the constant companion of young people were also available for trials. (Photo: Siemens)





■ OUR WORLD

# Imaginative advertising campaign to promote a new image of West Berlin

He had left his home town of Wiesbaden two years before and moved to Berlin and the young man felt happy there right from the start.

His parents had not known what they were talking about when they warned him that Berlin was a superannuated city without any future, an island in the middle of an ocean infested with communistic sharks!

The young man had not only convinced himself but also his prejudiced parents that Berlin was not as they had expected. They often come and visit him and are overjoyed when he tells them of the success he has gained in his profession in Berlin.

There was no more talk of "crisis centre" and "city of old-age pensioners"!

This is an authentic case of Berlin as she is and Berlin as unknowing people expect to find her. It underlines the image the city has gained and the difficulty it has breaking down this image in the eyes of those who have never been there. The city of unconscious prejudices.

People still tend to think the average age of Berlin citizens must be around three score and ten, that the city is constantly being menaced by communist "sharks" and that the students are manning the barricades each day. Many still think the liberal and progressive Berlin is a thing of the past.

At Schöneberg Town Hall the decision was taken to brush away the cowebs, brighten up the city, make it truly younger and perhaps stop the slanderous talk.

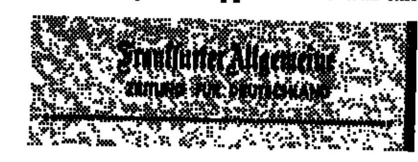
The idea was to restore people's confidence in the former German capital. It was considered imperative that fear of Berlin's insularity must be removed from the minds of the people, particularly the young people, of the Federal Republic.

The word should be spread around that the living was good in Berlin.

An advertising campaign was launched with the Hamburg advertising agents McCann. This began in 1968 with ads in newspapers with mass circulations. It was soon discovered that these advertisements received a great deal of attention from the public.

Many young people had paid heed to the Berlin boosting ads. One of the main reasons for this was that there had been a deliberate avoidance of slushy sentimentalism.

The most stupid thing the Berlin backers could have done was rouse pity for the city. The opposite line was taken:




the city took a critical look at itself, put itself in the pillory, admitted its good points.

"A lot of people detest Berlin," they admitted. "We're a laughing stock," they confessed. The ads went on to explain why: "Our girls are too pert – our students are too radical – life goes too fast – we've completed our underground railway already! – our taxes are too low – our pubs are too cosy."

A similar attempt was made to play down (by playing up) the high average age of Berliners: "On the streets of Berlin there are no youngsters in hot rods, just grandmothers – there are no kids dancing in the discotheques here just grandfathers – all pensioners live in Berlin!"

Just in case anyone should have taken these slogans literally there was a very important rider: "There is one thing all prejudices have in common – every idiot believes them."

A similar method again was used to get to grips with the situation of Berlin smack in the middle of the German Democratic Republic. This was not quite so successful. Obviously in an attempt to counteract accusations that Berlin was becoming more and more a threat to peace in Europe the campaign continued with the following slogan: "Let's all go to Lüneburg Heath".

There follows a long text and anyone who has the perseverance to read it all through comes to the catch question and the none too convincing answer: "Is this really the way to solve our problems? The East-West problem for instance and the German problem too? What about the question of security and détente? "

Nevertheless this advert is an interesting attempt to prod the man who, politically speaking, does not think into thinking. It is an open question how far it is possible to do this by means of advertising.

Obviously there are still doubts at Schöneberg Town Hall as to how effective this advertising campaign has been. The campaign is being continued and the range of subjects to be dealt with has been extended.

In the Berlin press and at the office of information there are strong suspicions that a campaign to boost people's confidence in Berlin could have a kind of "Mallorca Effect". Opinions might one day be completely reverse about the city on the River Spree.

Now attention is being turned towards the future and social changes to be carried out in Berlin. "This is a problem Berlin is thinking about" is one of the new slogans. "Can we make the future? " is another.

In order to increase the effect of the campaign a start was made this year on television advertising. One tele-ad claims of Berlin: "We never closed"!

This year the office of information intends to spend an additional 3,8 million Marks on top of its normal budget. This money will be devoted to a special advertising and public relations campaign.

But even this is not the sum total of the city's advertising and public relations works. A number of public offices and bureaux have decided that this is such an important aspect of their being that they have called in outside help instead of trying to manage things all themselves.

The trouble is that in Berlin the various advertising campaigns have not been made to tally sufficiently so that there is a certain amount of overlapping or inconsistencies.

(Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung für Deutschland, 15 August 1970)

## Grzimek demands action on pollution menace

Professor Bernhard Grzimek, the government's expert on environmental protection has strongly criticised a number of provincial assemblies for failing to give the central government total jurisdiction for the protection of nature.

In an interview on Süddeutscher Rundfuk (South German Radio) the famous scientist stated that, "whales in the North Atlantic and penguins in Antarctica are already being poisoned by pesticides, and industrial dust from Britain has settled as far away as Norwegian glaciers.

"But most of the Federal states seem to take no interest in these matters as long as the Königssee, Black forest valleys, the Meissner and camping sites by the Lübeck Bight, which they consider their responsibility, are doing all right, thank you!"

Professor Grzimek welcomed the fact that more and more people are beginning to sit up and take notice of the poisoning of the environment. He was strongly in favour of the scheme proposed by the CDU which includes handing over full responsibility for protection of the environment to the government in Bonn.

But the Professor felt that this plan might lead to disagreements and controversies within the Party since all CDU regional assemblies had rejected a similar scheme for switching responsibilities when this was presented to the Bundesrat (the Upper House).

(STUTTGARTER ZEITUNG, 3 August 1970)



**Blown up playground**

Crowds of children recently made their way to Düsseldorf's Rheinpark to enjoy themselves climbing and crawling over huge sausage-shaped balloons made of PVC, anything up to 12 feet in length, that had been placed in the park by the city authorities for the children's pleasure. The 'sausages' are the brainchild of 35-year-old Klaus Göhling. (Photo: Keystone)

## NEWS IN BRIE

### *Design for handicapped*

Bundestag Vice-President Li Funcke's suggestion that in fu public buildings should be design out steps at the entrance to mak more accessible to elderly people, h capped men and women and mo with prams, has been welcomed.

Liselotte Funcke, who is a memb the committee of a large ortho institution is well aware of the diff facing handicapped people and has this usefull suggestion for their bene a letter to the Chancellor and to t prime ministers of all eleven Fed states and the mayors of important c

She has received many replies to letters mostly welcoming her sugge without reservations. Many replies informed her that her letter has act an incentive to the state ministries to practical solutions in future for t problems that face handicapped peo when they have to enter public build

Associations representing the w wounded and rehabilitation organisati have been pressing for "more hum planning" particularly in "the relent big cities" with the many difficulties pose handicapped people partic staircases and subways.

(Frankfurter Rundschau, 7 August 19

### *Bids for Expo pavilion*

Fritz Bornemann, the Berlin architect is not keen to have the "Ou Auditorium" at the World Fair in Osa gain the reputation of being the "conc hall of the future". He has frequen called it a "concert studio" which co be used to produce electronic music the future.

Bornemann's statement was a contr tion to reports about the spherical aud torium which he designed for the com poser Karlheinz Stockhausen.

Munich, Cologne and Berlin are to make bids for the Bornemann Expo concert studio which will be dismantled on 13 September.

Estimates for dismantling and re assembling the pavilion of around 5 millio Marks are in Borgemann's opinion to high. The actual cost of construction the entire Federal Republic pavili including the auditorium, was only 8 million Marks.

The spherical auditorium was, apa from the foundations, designed to b transportable. (DIE WELT, 21 August 197

### *Big city dwellers fewer in number*

In mid 1969 there were 32.3 per ce of the population of the Feder Republic living in cities with more th 100,000 inhabitants. This is a drop of 1 per cent compared with June 1961.

But in the same period the number of cities with populations of over 100,00 rose from 53 to 59, according to the Federal Statistics Office in Wiesbaden which conducted this survey.

The Office stated that the number of people living in communities with pop ulations between 10,000 and 50,000 ha increased.

(STUTTGARTER ZEITUNG, 4 August 197



■ SPORT

# Two German teams put up a good show at amateur athletics contest in Budapest

Heide Rosendahl (Photo: Schirner)

The magnificent women's final with the exciting duel between the two German teams alone made the European Cup worth holding," enthused Adrian Paulen, Dutch president of the European amateur athletics federation, after the finals of the third European Cup in Nep stadium, Budapest, and he was by no means alone in voicing this opinion.

The waves of delight crested among members of the two German teams. No wonder. They fairly outclassed the other four finalists, Russia, Poland, Britain and Hungary.

Hardly an hour after a new German javelin record of 60.6 metres (198 ft 10 in.) at the the third attempt, set up by Ruth Fuchs of Jena, Heide Rosendahl of Leverkusen came within a hair's breadth of crowning her fellow-countrywoman's achievement by setting up a new world record.

Closely watched by a knowledgeable crowd of 8,000 physical education graduate and pentathlon specialist Heide came

**Twelve days after her splendid efforts in Budapest Heide Rosendahl created a new world record at Turin by jumping 6.84 metres. This world record improved the previous record held by Viorica Viscopoleanu of Rumania by two centimetres, which she achieved at the Olympics. Heide made her record jump on 3 September.**

within two centimetres (three quarters of an inch) of Rumanian Olympic gold medallist Viorica Viscopoleanu's 6.82 metres (22 ft 3 3/4 in.) in Mexico.

"The world record has got to go now," AAA president Dr August Kirsch commented.

"My feet don't half hurt but it was worth it," Heide Rosendahl noted after her long-jump feat. Her feet hurt because the synthetic run-up track had been laid directly on top of the old cinder track and was, to quote Heide herself, "really hard."

"But a fast run-up and a powerful take-off can really get results out of the runner," she appreciatively added.

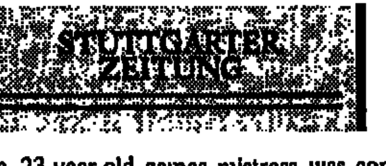
Even so, there can be no doubt that Viorica Viscopoleanu had the benefit of far better conditions in Mexico. The stadium announcer promptly commented that "Heide Rosendahl's jump of 6.80 metres took place in no wind at all."

The appreciative crowd, which included a fair number of athletics enthusiasts from both parts of Germany, took the opportunity of giving her a fresh round of applause.

Heide Rosendahl was so on tenterhooks after her near-world record jump that she almost got in the way of the officials measuring the distance. It was the same pit in which she had clinched her silver medal in the pentathlon at the 1966 European championships, her first appearance on the European chamionship scene.

This and the 6.57-metre jump of Ann Wilson of England gave her the incentive she needed. On 3 July in Zurich Ann Wilson had cleared 6.50 metres ti spur her on to set up the German record of 6.72 metres which she herself broke in Budapest.

After such a near miss world record the reception accorded the six teams consisted of one interview after another as far as




the 23-year-old games mistress was concerned. Christian Montaignac of the Paris sports daily *L'Equipe* closed his notebook with a look of satisfaction and commented:

"Heide Rosendahl is not only a great athlete. She is also a young lady of great charm and intelligence." This was a compliment befitting a French journalist but no less befitting Heide Rosendahl herself.

Yes, the international elite among this country's women's pentathlon specialists can be relied on, as 100 metres world record-holder Renate Meissner found out to her cost on 20 and 21 August, having decided to enter despite appendix trouble.

Ingrid Mickler, née Becker, countered false starts by no fewer than three women who stood no chance of winning the 100 metres with stoic calm.

She then went on to get off to a start the like of which she could not have produced only a few weeks ago to wing the 100 metres in the Federal Republic record time of 11.3 seconds, a time she has now run for the fifth time.

"I could have jumped for joy half way along the track when I saw how I was moving ahead of the others," golden girl Ingrid exclaimed as her team-mates congratulated her.

In the 4 x 100 metres relay swift starter Elfgard Schittenhelm of Berlin, powerful sprinter Annelie Wilden of Bonn and Rita Jahn of Leverkusen, running wonderfully easily again, made so much ground that the final girl had only to come in ahead of the others, all of whom were a good five yards behind. Their time was 43.9 seconds.

(STUTTGARTER ZEITUNG, 24 August 1970)

# Motorcycle world champions talk of giving up and retiring

As the season draws to a close there is a lot of talk of retirement in the air. This country's top motorcyclists, including Dieter Braun of Hermaringen and Klaus Enders and Ralf Engelhardt of Wetzlar, world champions in the 125 cc and sidecar classes respectively, are lamenting and counting the risks involved in carrying on for another season.

"It's no fun any longer. Three world championships will do," says Enders, and Dieter Braun, this country' first 125-cc champion since Werner Haas, says "I don't know myself yet what next season will look like as far as I am concerned."

Four-time combination world championship runner-up Hermann Hahn from Münchweiler bluntly states "I am retiring." This country's motorcycle racing prospects do not look any too rosy.

But only one man would really leave a gap if he were to retire: Dieter Braun. There are up-and-coming youngsters waiting to follow in the footsteps of the others. For two years now Braun, born on 2 February 1943, has been this country's only solo motocyclist of international standing.

In the long run he feels that the financial burden of going it alone is intolerable and he is looking for some way of continuing. His wife would be only too happy if he were to retire but he will probably at most be prepared to exchange his 125-cc Suzuki for a heavier bike.

At the moment he is negotiating with MZ for a works contract which would provide the twelve stone eight heavyweight among racing motorcyclists with sounder backing.

Klaus Enders' retirement would not be such an irreplaceable loss. He has been in the game for ten years now with a variety of sidecar men. Enders plans to go in for motor racing, to begin with Formula 3. His first attempt showed promise.

Co-driver Ralf Engelhardt, who notched up another world championship following Wolfgang Kalauch's crash in Brno, is building up a business of his own and may try his hand as a solo rider.

The road is now clear for Georg Auerbacher of Bad Wörishofen and Hermann Hahn of Münchweiler, four-time world championship runners-up. Hahn's decision to call it a day after a crash in the Ulster grand prix which put paid to their hopes of becoming champions at long last can be taken as a spur-of-the-moment reaction.

Yet even the retirement of both combinations would not put this country out of the running. BMW's which are better suited for sidecar racing than any other machine, have won the world championship regularly since 1954.

Foreign competitors concentrate on non-world championship races for machines of more than 500 cc and the superiority of the BMW combination has become more and more evident as the years have gone by.

Riders enjoy a certain amount of works support in the form of the BMW Cup and can win up to 1,500 Marks if they come home first in their class.

Ralf Engelhardt reckons that this world championship bank can only be broken at the conference table. "Sidecar world championships may soon be ended because only German riders enter for them."

(Frankfurter Rundschau, 28 August 1970)



Dieter Braun, world class rider, taking a difficult corner (Photo: Horstmüller)

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|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Aden | SA $ 0.05 | Colombia | col. $ 1.— | Formosa | NT £ 5.— | Indonesia | Rp. 15.— | Malawi | 11 d | Paraguay | G. 15.— | Sudan | PT 5.— |
| Afghanistan | Af 10.— | Congo (Brazzaville) | F.C.F.A. 30.— | France | FF 0.60 | Iran | Rl 10.— | Malaysia | M. $ 0.40 | Peru | S. 3.50 | Syria | £ S 0.50 |
| Algeria | DA 0.60 | Congo (Kinshasa) | Makuta 7.— | Gabon | F.C.F.A. 30.— | Iraq | 50 fils | Mali | FM 60.— | Philippines | P. phil 0.60 | Tanzania | EAs 0.25 |
| Angola | Esc. 1.— | Costa Rica | C 0.85 | Gambia | 11 d | Ireland | 11 d | Mexico | $ 1.50 | Poland | Zl. 0.50 | Thailand | B 3.— |
| Argentina | $ m n 45.— | Cuba | P 0.13 | Germany | DM 1.— | Israel | I £ 0.40 | Morocco | DM —.65 | Portugal | Esc. 1.— | Trinidad and Tobago | BWI $ 0.20 |
| Australia | 10 c. | Cyprus | 11 d | Ghana | cedi 0.12 | Italy | Lir. 80 | Mozambique | Esc. 1.— | Rhodesia | 11 d | Togo | F.C.F.A. 30.— |
| Austria | S 3.— | Czechoslovakia | Kcs 0.50 | Great Britain | 11 d | Ivory Coast | F.C.F.A. 30.— | Nepal | Mohur 1.— | Ruanda | F. Rw 12.— | Turkey | T £ 1.25 |
| Belgium | bfr 6.— | Dahomey | F.C.F.A. 30.— | Greece | Dr 4.— | Jamaica | 11 d | Netherlands | Hfl 0.50 | Rumania | Leu 0.50 | Tunisia | 65 M |
| Bolivia | $ b 1.50 | Denmark | dkr 0.90 | Guatemala | Q 0.15 | Japan | Yen 50 | Netherlands Antilles | G. ant 0.25 | Saudi Arabia | RL 0.60 | Uganda | EAs 0.25 |
| Brazil | N. Cr. $ 0.35 | Dom. Rep. | RD $ 0.15 | Guayana | BWI $ 0.20 | Jordan | 50 fils | New Zealand | 9 c. | Sweden | skr 0.60 | UAR | PT 5.— |
| Bulgaria | Lev 0.05 | Ecuador | S 2.50 | Guinea | F.G. 30.— | Kenya | EAs 0.25 | Nicaragua | C 0.85 | Switzerland | FS 0.60 | Uruguay | P 20.— |
| Burma | K 0.60 | El Salvador | C 0.30 | Haiti | G 0.65 | Kuwait | 50 fils | Niger | F.C.F.A. 30.— | Senegal | F.C.F.A. 30.— | USA | $ 0.20 |
| Burundi | F. Bu. 10.— | Ethiopia | Eth. $ 0.30 | Honduras (Br.) | $ BH 0.20 | Laos | Kip 60.— | Nigeria | 11 d | Sierra Leone | Le 0.10 | USSR | Rbl. 0.10 |
| Cambodia | R 4.40 | Fiji | 11 d | Honduras | L 0.25 | Lebanon | P 40.— | Norway | nkr 0.90 | Somalia | Sh So 0.90 | Venezuela | B 0.60 |
| Cameroon | F.C.F.A. 30.— | Finland | fmk 0.50 | Hong Kong | HK $ 0.70 | Liberia | Lib $ 0.15 | Pakistan | Rs 0.60 | South Africa | Rand 0.10 | Yugoslavia | Din. 1.— |
| Canada | Can. $ —.20 | | | Hungary | Ft 1.— | Libya | 50 Mills | Panama | B. 0.15 | South Korea | Won 35.— | Zambia | 11 d |
| Ceylon | cR —.60 | | | Iceland | Kr 5.— | Luxembourg | lfr 6 | | | S. Viet Nam | V.N. $ 15.— | | |
| Chile | Esc. 0.60 | | | India | Rs 0.80 | Madagascar | FM 30.— | | | Spain | Pts 8.— | | |

